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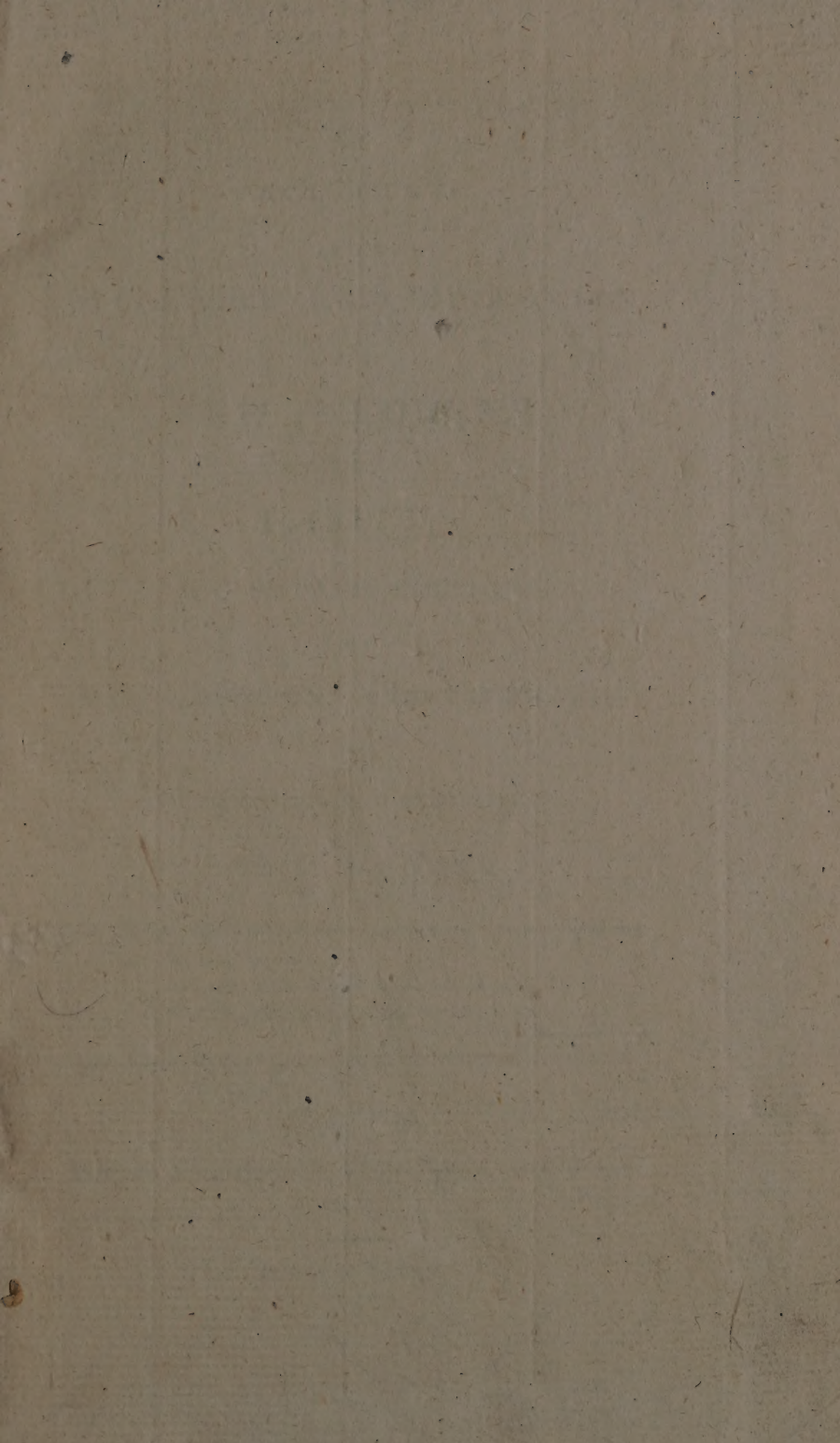
L. Greer Esq.

Mr



G. W. F. Greer.

6/1928



His former Mr Jacob lies.  
The last time he was engaged in 1887  
No 62 Wapping Street  
Wapping New Dock  
He has been to America  
1887

*Am. Gazette*

56620

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
DISCOVERY AND OPERATION  
OF A  
NEW MEDICINE  
FOR  
GOUT.

THE SECOND EDITION;

WITH  
MANY ADDITIONS AND TESTIMONIES  
OF

PERSONS OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY.

BY A. WELLES.

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" THE TIME APPROACHES,  
THAT WILL WITH DUE DECISION MAKE US KNOW  
WHAT WE SHALL SAY WE HAVE, —————."

*Shakspeare.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1804.

Price Five Shillings.

*And sells the proprietor  
of the medicine lives at No  
44 Upper Trafalgar St London*

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1804.

H. Bryer, Printer,  
 Bridge-street, Blackfriars.



# ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AUTHORS are induced to recommit themselves before the tribunal of the public from various motives. The approbation of their former attempts evinced by the speedy sale of their productions, the increasing demand for their works, the new lights they become qualified to throw on the subjects of which they treat, and the encouragement of judicious friends, are among the most rational. All these inducements have operated upon the author of this pamphlet. In consequence of the interest excited by the publication of the first edition, and its extensive circulation among arthritic sufferers, the writer has been furnished with an accumulated body of experience which has enabled him to lay before the public more complete and decisive proofs of the *safety* and *efficacy* of the *new remedy for Gout*. In presenting this new edition to the public with so much additional evidence of the utility of the discovery, it is impossible for the discoverer not to feel satisfaction in publishing those successful and heart-cheering results of his undertaking. But he would be guilty of ingratitude if he did not acknowledge the liberal encouragement he has received both from gouty sufferers and medical practitioners: to both he feels great obligation: and through the liberal aid of the former, and the investigations of the latter, he is convinced that a great alleviation of the miseries of man will flow from the already discovered properties of this new drug. Yet while he exults in the prospect that it unfolds, he cannot but lament

that the knowledge of its use is still so confined, and that we have so frequently to lament the lost talents of great and good men, who become martyrs to the ravages of gout for want of such timely assistance. He should believe that the single case of Captain Bulmer, detailed in the following pages by Mr. J. M. Williams, surgeon, (p. 52.) would alone give hope to arthritic patients, if it could come to their knowledge, supposing other Cases equally strong were wanting. But the discoverer is circumscribed in his means of diffusing this knowledge, and is of himself unable to overleap the mounds of prejudice, and to give sufficient credence to a new remedy that makes such incredible promises. He therefore implores the assistance of all well-wishers to mankind, in order to perfect and extend the knowledge we have so far gained.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
DISCOVERY, &c.

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EVERY person who has been subjected to the tortures of GOUT, must be supposed to lament that medical science hath not been able to devise an effectual alleviation of those very distressing sufferings. Whoever should be so happy as to succeed in such a discovery, would deserve ill of the community if he withheld it from general notoriety. And, notwithstanding physicians may have been, hitherto, foiled in their researches for this desideratum, some recent discoveries of the properties of disregarded simples\*, give hope at least, that this calamity may find its appropriate antidote. Whether the discovery of a remedy for alleviating the paroxysms of Gout or for the disorder itself, be the effect of accident, or the result of profound investigation, would be, to the afflicted, indifferent; and the public claim to its be-

\* Digitalis, &c.

nefits equally obligatory on the discoverer. But, when we have seen that a new discovery in medical physiology, of the highest value\*, required the skill and the perseverance of a JENNER, to remove prejudices, and to mature it to public advantage; how shall the writer of the following narrative, unsanctioned by a professional education, even dare to mention, much less expect to induce a justly-sceptical world (the race of gouty valetudinarians) to believe, what from experience *he* believes, THAT GOUT MAY BE CURED? Of himself he is convinced that he is incompetent to an undertaking so new, and so arduous as the management of a new specific, and the treatment of a disorder subject to so great variety. He has therefore availed himself in the first instance of the assistance of two regular physicians, who are sufficiently respectable in the districts where they reside: and, by them encouraged to venture on his present task, he does not feel himself at liberty to shrink from what they enjoin as a reasonable duty. If he be successful—he is sure of his reward: if he fail—the consciousness of having intended well shall console his disappointment. The benevolent may give him some credit: those who believe *patience* and *flannel* must be the eternal alternatives in Gout,

\* Vaccine inoculation.

may call him a visionary. Yet from those who through his means, are relieved, without subsequent injury, from a single fit of that distracting malady, he shall not despair of receiving thanks. And, though he enjoy the strongest assurances that such a medicine is at length discovered and developed, in the simplest class of the productions of nature, he will not ask others to take this on his mere assertion; but will invoke their indulgence while he unfolds what has created and confirmed his faith,—leaving them to deliberate, and to “give their verdict according to the evidence.”

The writer is in middle life, that is, in his forty-fifth year, unconnected with business; and, like many others in the same situation, he has been a victim to the demon of gout; whose very dalliance is torture, and whose frequent embraces are more odious than death. But, by drinking the extracted juice of a ripe fruit, he found the effect to be a gradual diminution of the extreme sensibility of the inflamed part, and this was perceptible in a few hours; the angry swelling, more tardily receded; yet not so slowly but that in a few days he found himself enabled to ride and walk; and in a short time his health was completely restored. The medicine seemed to effect as much in so many days, as nature or rather the passive plan would have done in so many weeks; and the

constitution remained quite unimpaired by the attack.

By this statement he is aware that he has rendered himself obnoxious to the question that will here surely arise in the mind of all the well-informed sufferers by gout, as well as in that of their physicians, viz. "*Whence this hardness to tamper with the thread that suspends the sword?*" And he feels it incumbent upon him to attempt to answer it, that the idea of a rash tamperer may not accompany the reader through the subsequent narrative.

In the retrospect of his life he finds that he had an early aptitude to attempt to discriminate some of the more obvious qualities of vegetable substances by the appearances they exhibited to the eye: so much so that he could, very generally, resolve for himself, and point out to his comrades, that such a tree bore sweet or sour apples, &c. by the configuration of the leaf, or the twig. He will not here stop to speculate on the cause of this propensity, or on the degree of perfection which it attained. He is satisfied that it has been the source of much gratification to him; though he has sometimes been sharply bitten for the moment, in consequence of the urgent desire he always felt, to taste the fruit, or the leaf, or the bark, of any new, or untried plant, that he chanced to meet with. And it will be equally fruitless to lament that

his destinies have forbidden this inclination to be cultivated in the genial soil of medical and botanic science. Nor will he presume now to inquire whether nature, in her ample magazine, have provided an adequate cure for all the casual evils that are scattered in the paths of life: or, if the conscious appetite, naturally, embraces *these* with avidity—while, with disdain, it rejects the deadly. For he thinks it sufficient to the present purpose to state, that fourteen years ago, when under the affliction of an *acute rheumatism*, he first tasted the fruit above mentioned. Its unforbidding flavour prompted him to a larger trial than he usually bestowed on unknown, or “forbidden fruit.” The operation this had on him did not make him fancy that “forthwith up to the clouds” he “flew,” but it soon inclined him to surmise that his disorder had abated of its virulence in consequence of it. The fruit was again resorted to; and his pains almost immediately subsided on the second trial. Some six months afterwards, the same enemy again took the field. The preserved juice of this fruit was his only auxiliary, and his immediate resource. His foe was soon dislodged, and has never again intruded on his repose. By this experience, he was convinced that the fruit was not deleterious—and he knew, before, that the “birds of the air” fed on it greedily.

At the age of between thirty and forty he became subject to gout. In the summer of 1798, he was attacked with a fit of extreme severity. The sufferings which this brings on will need no comment to those that have felt the pangs occasioned by this obdurate intruder: while those more favoured, who have never suffered by its baleful depredations, will be unable to conceive its tortures, even by means of the happiest pencil, and the most vivid colouring. Though pretty well aware that the faculty could not relieve him, yet the pain was so extreme, and the inflammation so high, that it seemed like indiscretion not to obtain their advice. A practitioner\* of good repute, visited him three mornings successively: and, with the frankness that marks an honourable profession, told him, that it was not in his power to do him any good—that, though the fit was severe, it had no alarming symptoms—and that patience was all he should prescribe. Left in this distressing situation, the remedy formerly used for rheumatism, occurred to his recollection. “He tasted,” (though warily at first) and he was not disappointed. The following night he slept considerably, which he believes would have been impossible under ordinary cases of the paroxysm: and in the morning felt very little pain, though his feet had every ap-

\* Mr. John Causer, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

pearance of ardent gout. This happy effect induced him to continue the medicine to the complete removal of the fit: and it will, he hopes, be sufficient to counterbalance all idea of indiscriminate rashness that the *coup d'oeil* might have excited,

In five or six days after the first exhibition of this remedy for his gout, he went thirty miles, on a visit to a friend, in a gig, where he stopped two nights. When he returned to Stourbridge, he found Mr. William Slark, sen. a respectable tradesman, No. 10, Cheapside, London, who, travelling in the country, had called on him. Mr. Slark observing that the writer drank, with his beverage, a preparation from this fruit, an explanation took place. And this interview is mentioned as a connecting link in tracing out the regular progress of the narrator's experience, and the impulsive steps that have brought him before the public. For, Mr. Slark said that he was himself somewhat subject to rheumatic complaints; and requested a few bottles, if it could be spared. He had some. In November was received from him the following letter;

*London, Nov. 22, 1798.*

“ SIR,

“ I have been so well since my journey that I have  
 “ had no occasion for the tincture. But I have a  
 “ case to mention which fell accidentally in my way.

“ I called last Tuesday was a week at a house on busi-  
 “ ness. I found the master\* laid up with severe  
 “ gout in both hands and feet, in distressing pain, and  
 “ wrapped up in flannels; his legs and hands swelled  
 “ very much: he sweat with pain. I gave a bottle  
 “ of the tincture; and called yesterday to see him. I  
 “ found him so much recovered that he had got on  
 “ again his shoes. And he told me that he had never  
 “ found such speedy relief in his life (for he had  
 “ frequently had gout before.) He sent this evening  
 “ for a second bottle; and has dressed himself to-day,  
 “ and walked down stairs without help. This bottle,  
 “ I doubt not, will perfectly cure him: of which I  
 “ will inform you in my next. I think this a capital  
 “ cure, for I never saw a man so bad in my life.”

\* Mr. Hicks: who then kept the Swan Inn, at Clapton,  
 near Hackney.

This person the narrator visited both in the summer and  
 autumn, of 1801; and was told by him even more than Mr.  
 Slark had said, viz. that “ before the medicine arrived, the  
 “ gout had seized his stomach to such a degree, that he was  
 “ black in the face; and his friends expected that he would  
 “ not live an hour.” He added also that since the foregoing  
 application of the medicine, then three years after, he had had  
 but very little gout; next to none at all, comparatively with  
 what he had for many years before been tormented by. He  
 then kept the Spread Eagle, at Homerton.

This corroboration of the utility of the medicine, was sufficient to determine the narrator to be provided for his own security—the good effect of which precaution he soon experienced. For his next periodical fit of gout (soon after Christmas) a few days after he had been much chilled with the frost, which was then uncommonly severe, seized him violently in both feet, where the operation of the cold had been the most severe. The concomitant appearances of swelling and discolouration were rapid; and exhibited the most intense gout. But, being provided with the remedy, which he now took freely, he was not at all, this time, prevented from walking from room to room—he was not kept awake in the nights—and in less than ten days, he felt no inconvenience from the disorder. He can say, what he believes few men could previously say, that he had a full, and highly apparent fit of *painless* gout! And this induced him to continue to medicate his beverage with this extract, which had become pleasant to his palate, and invigorating to his frame, for a considerable time afterwards. The consequence of which was, (he knows no other reason) a melioration in his next liable period of gout; which had been usually twice a year: for this was slight, and did not confine him a single moment.

If he had now conceived an idea that this medicine, properly applied, might greatly retard, if not wholly

prevent, the recurrence of gout; he hopes this will be considered as a natural extension of faith, fostered by the premises, rather than “the baseless fabrick” of empirical whimsey. Those who reason from analogy will tolerate the presumption, if it were such—but he has experienced, in his feelings, an ample remuneration for the hazard: for he enjoyed, in consequence, a quiet interval of two years and a half without any gout. He has heard it said, that a gouty man would do wrong to be cured of his gout—that the recurrence of the fit purifies the body, and preserves it from every other disorder. Without offering any opinion on this point, he will only declare, that for more than three years he has had but one fit of gout; and that fit very inconsiderable with regard to pain. That his health is better in many respects, and in no respect worse than it used to be before this treatment. His feet, in particular, that he has been forced to nurse for months together in cloth shoes—and on which, at best, he could not hobble without pain, are now as elastic as they were at the age of twenty. He has regained a general alertness and activity that for a long time he was a stranger to—and those that knew him four years ago will bear it witness. His diet, which was temperate, by no means abstemious, has continued exactly the same under the use of the remedy, as it was before.

But not to speak of the present till the past is disposed of, he will revert to the autumn of 1799, when Mr. Brown, of the Crown Inn, Stourbridge, (at whose house the narrator then was) in the night was seized with gout in one foot; with so much severity that it was with difficulty he could get down stairs in the forenoon. To him the remedy was recommended. It was taken: and the next day he was about the town, and in his usual business. Mr. Brown had had gout before\*.

\* Since that period he has given the following testimony:—

*Stourbridge, April 15, 1801.*

“ I, the master of the Crown-inn, certify that I have received speedy and efficacious relief in the gout, by a tincture given me by Mr. Welles, and am willing to testify the same, for the benefit of others, if required. Witness my hand,  
“ ROBT. BROWN.”

On the 9th July, 1802, Mr. Brown received a letter from a gentleman of family in Buckinghamshire, requesting information about his knowledge of the medicine for the cure of gout—for the gentleman was himself gouty; and it had been recommended to him by Dr. Beddoes. A short time after, Mr. Brown answered him thus:—

“ Sir, I have just received your letter of the 7th inst.

“ The medicine you allude to, is, I believe, a certain cure for the gout. It cured me about three years ago, nor have I felt any symptom of the disorder till within a few days previous to receiving your letter, which was very severe for

The phenomena already stated, and so strongly marked in medicinal effect, could not fail to open a new field of ideas. If philanthropy may be allowed ever to warm the human breast, the benevolent might here feel a glow : and the fire could hardly be elicited from a source more pure. Here is a plant that not only the pharmacologist but popular practice has been ignorant of ; yet powerful to alleviate one of the most excruciating “ shocks that flesh is heir to.” The writer’s intention is not to heighten the imagination, but to state facts. He is too well convinced of his strength to attempt a *coup de main*. His wish is to

“ several days. A neighbour coming to see me, told me he  
 “ had a bottle of the medicine, which he immediately gave  
 “ me. At Sundries I took three wine-glasses the same after-  
 “ noon, mixed with double that quantity of water, after which  
 “ I had a comfortable night’s repose ; repeated the same the  
 “ next afternoon, and in the morning was perfectly easy, and  
 “ have continued so ever since.

“ I have omitted to answer your letter till this time, to see  
 “ if I should have a relapse ; but I have not.

“ I am, Sir, your humble servant,

“ ROBT. BROWN.”

This new proof of its efficacy on Mr. Brown, and his continued faith in the remedy, was unknown to the writer until some time in the September following : and it may be well supposed that it did not damp his ardour in the pursuit of what he had before thought a duty to mankind.

provoke an inquiry that shall be dispassionate, scientific and liberal. That being accomplished, he trusts in the prediction, inspired by the knowledge of himself, that his deportment will be conformable to the public decision.

It is not probable that much would be said in favour of that man, who had, with his fellows, been long immured in a bastile, and should discover a private passage by which all might escape; yet should, exultingly, steal away through it himself, and leave his companions still to languish in the dolorous abode. Nor would his discretion deserve better if, by too great precipitation, and indiscreet clamour, he should proclaim the joyful tidings to his fellow prisoners: for it might give an alarm, and that retreat be cut off for ever. The discoverer of this remedy has judged himself, to be in a situation in some measure analogous to this; and he has thought that it deserved a circumspect attention: for, he has been advised to make it indiscriminately public; and he has been solicited to sport it as a patent, that is, as a quack medicine. But he has rejected both; and for the following reasons. The first plan, it is his opinion, would dress it in the garb of insignificance, and produce consequent neglect. If some few, who would not despise truth, although it were clad in a *cheap* garment, should be desirous to ascertain, by their own experience,

whether this medicine really possessed virtue ; yet, having never witnessed the requisite preparation of it, they would be in doubt whether they exhibited it properly themselves, and thereby be deterred from the attempt ; or, by inattention to the process ; or, an improper dose, find no benefit from the application of it ; they might think it worth nothing. It would not be the business of any one to provide a magazine where, in genuine excellence, it might be had recourse to by those that would wish to give it a reasonable trial. And as to the second expedient, he was never ambitious enough of the name of quack-doctor to come forward in propria persona that way. Moreover, he believes that the greatest number of sufferers from gout have an intellectual palate, too nicely pampered to relish advertised medicines, unless their regular physicians are willing to prescribe them : and thus in the catalogue of “ Gout cured by God’s “ blessing,” it might counteract that general consolation that it is hoped it will, if discreetly managed, one day afford.

The only rational alternative that suggested itself, was, to state its pretensions to enlightened—experienced—careful practitioners ; and to submit it to their investigation and decision. If it would not sustain that ordeal with credit, it was apprehended that no public mention ought to be made of it. For if it

did really possess virtues, those physicians would be sure to recognise them: if it contained any deleterious property, they would not let it go undetected—and, by their ultimatum, interdict the poison, or, mature the benefit. To such it has been submitted—and they are not named without authority. Dr. Bradley, of Westminster, was the first; and Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, the second: and, after repeated trials, and considerable experience by them; and at their suggestions, this relation is submitted to the public. They were of opinion, that a detail of the rise and progress of the discovery, might give satisfaction to the gouty inquirer; and facilitate a measure which they are pleased to call good.

To prevent unfair trials, and prejudiced or fabricated reports; and that the medicine may be held until its utility shall be fully established, under the strict guardianship of medical caution and experience, it has been thought best that it should, for the present, remain under the controul of a few practitioners in different quarters of the kingdom. Two are already in full possession of a knowledge of the remedy, and the mode of administration. A quantity has been lately forwarded to a practitioner of great eminence, at Liverpool. When a few others are fixed upon in convenient situations, of which the public will be duly apprized, a sufficient opportunity, it is hoped,

will be afforded for that part of the faculty and the public, which shall feel interested in having the pretensions of this remedy ascertained, to satisfy themselves completely on that point. It is the discoverer's wish, that as many persons in and out of the profession, as possible, should witness the success of the new treatment. But there is indeed another, and an insurmountable reason for the restriction. The stock in hand will be sufficient for the largest demand of six or eight physicians in the fullest practice and the most favourably situated for attending gouty patients: but by no means adequate to a promiscuous administration of it; which, it is feared, would dissipate the medicine, without maturing the experience that would lead to a satisfactory decision of its merits.

Whenever the public shall become satisfied of the utility, that is, the *safety*, as well as *efficacy*, of the remedy in gout and rheumatism; supposing it capable of reaching both complaints in their acute, as well as chronic form, a full discovery shall be made on such conditions as may appear reasonable. To be a little more explicit on this point, the invalids and the medical persons, with whom the discoverer has communicated, all agree, that in case his expectations are realized, he shall be entitled to an ample remuneration, either from public bounty or the liberality of individuals. If he were in greater affluence, he trusts there would

be nothing dishonourable in expecting something like an adequate compensation on the presumption of having, without the slightest hint or analogy from books or persons, put human society in possession of so great a blessing.

The writer will not make any comments on the experience and the opinions of Dr. Bradley and Dr. Beddoes. They will add what appears to them right from what they know of the remedy: but he will subjoin a few cases that have fallen under his own notice, apart from their observation, since his coming to town, and first communication with Dr. Bradley. He is happy in being at liberty to give the names of the parties. He adopts this permission with pleasure, that whoever is in doubt may be satisfied by personal inquiry, so far as that can give satisfaction.

## CASE I.

MR. EDWARD JACKSON, of *Edmonton*, six miles from *London*, house painter, plumber and glazier, and a member of the Loyal Association, aged about thirty-six, for seven or eight years had been subject to two or more fits of gout in the year; some of which had confined him two months to his bed, and four from his business. He was violently seized, in both his feet and hands, on the 22d of August, 1801. His pain, for three days, was so extreme, that his complaints reached the neighbouring houses, in one of which a lady, who had gone there for the benefit of the air, and who shortly before had been on a visit to the family where the reporter lodged—and who had in consequence known what he used for gout — mentioned it to Jackson's family. They immediately applied for some of the medicine. It was furnished with directions how to use it. On the second day after, this patient was visited. He was found sitting on the side of the bed, with his feet on the floor; but without the possibility of moving, or of using his hands, which, as well as his feet were very much swelled and discoloured, but nearly free from pain; and he expressed the most rapturous emotions at the circumstance, though they yet bore evident marks of the most horrid gout. Four days after this the visit was renewed. He was then sitting by his parlour window, in a cheerful mood: the swelling and the deep red colour very considerably abated; he could walk about the room a little; and began to get the use of his hands—though he could not yet feed himself. He was now perfectly free from pain: nor

had he any relapse of it since the last visit. He was astonished as much as pleased at his situation; for the violence of the paroxysm, and his experience in gout, had made him predict a long confinement. Six days afterwards the visit was repeated; and the patient was at the inn, where he had gone on business, reading the newspaper over a tankard of porter: he was now able to walk about the town without crutches or stick. It should be added, that this patient slept considerably the first night after he began to take the medicine, and that his sleep was refreshing.

It is a fact well known at Edmonton, that Mr. Jackson's gout always attacked him with tremendous fury; and that he suffered much subsequent constitutional derangement. Indeed, he confessed himself most severely injured in his business, by reason of his frequent and long confinements: but his hopes, fortunately for him, now assume a more cheerful aspect. At the period of his half-yearly attack last winter he felt symptoms of approaching gout: but by an early application of the medicine, it went off without any fit or disability. In about six months more, the time of his summer fit, the gout appeared in one foot: he had not any of the remedy by him, nor did he send for any, thinking it might go off: yet, when he found it increasing, in about three days he sent for the medicine, being then so bad that he could not walk. In two or three days more he was quite recovered, and went about his business as usual; but getting wet and cold by going out early one morning, and in consequence of much fatigue through the day, it seized his hands, and quite disabled them; but taking the medicine freely, he had little

pain, though he was hindered from business for eight or ten days.

This case seems to strengthen the idea that the medicine duly administered, will protract the period of the gout's return, as well as curtail the paroxysm and assuage its rancour; if not, in time, totally deprive it of its power. And it has restored to Mr. Jackson a considerable share of bodily vigour, of which the gout's long usurpation had deprived him.

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## CASE II.

In *Edmonton*, above mentioned, lives a Mr. BOULTON, aged from 50 to 55, by trade a butcher: a man more regular in his habits than butchers often are; and diligent in his calling. For twenty years he had been subject to gout; seldom less than one, often two fits in the year. About the 8th of September, 1801, he was seized with gout in both his feet; which confined him to his bed. Mr. Jackson, above named, informed him what relief he had found, and advised him to procure some of the same medicine which he had himself taken. But Mr. Boulton declined, saying—That for a long time past he had been trying so many things, without effect, that he had made up his mind to let the gout have its own way in future. After lying in this state about ten days, his gout increased in violence—rising to one of his knees, and considerably contracting it. This gave him fresh alarm; as it never had operated on him in that manner before. Mr. Jackson again renewed his persuasions, and an application was made for the medicine

on the Saturday morning. The next Wednesday he was visited by the reporter. He was in his shop, among his customers. He said, that on the Sunday he could walk about his room, and, on the Monday, went to Smithfield Market, to buy cattle. This effort, he replied, was against the advice of his friends, but his business was so circumstanced that he could not well avoid it; and as he felt no pain, he was in hopes that it would not hurt him. He went in his market cart. When he returned, it being nearly night, he said he was alarmed at the re-appearance of his gout, and thought that he should pay dearly for his temerity; but, by taking the medicine a little more freely, his pain had again subsided before morning; and that he was then, comparatively, well. The next Monday after, though a rainy day, he was again at Smithfield Market in his boots; and no bad consequence ensued.

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### CASE III.

About the 16th of October, 1801, Mr. HALE, a considerable Tradesman, No. 3, *St. Ann's Church-yard, Doctor's Commons*, was attacked with gout in both his feet and hands, with such severity, that he was confined to his bed. On the 19th, through the interference of Mr. Slark, mentioned in the former part of this narrative, he requested a supply of the medicine. The next day after it was administered, he could walk in his room—and the third day he felt no pain whatever from the complaint, though his hands and feet had a swelling and red appearance still left; and in less than ten days he

was about his business, without his gouty shoes. He had, for many years, been subject to violent fits of gout—and he remarked, that the symptoms preceding this fit had been such, as foreboded a long and severe confinement.

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#### CASE IV.

On the 29th October, 1801, the daughter of Mr. DAVIS, No. 11, *Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street*, solicited some of the medicine for her father, who was in distressing pain with gout in both feet, and one hand; Mr. Davis had just heard by a friend from *Edmonton*, that such a remedy was in existence. The medicine was given, and the next day (after a lapse of about eighteen hours) this patient was visited. He was sitting in his parlour, and free from pain. His hands and feet, to appearance, full of the most angry gout; for they were greatly swoln and discoloured: but in himself, he was comfortable; and he could suffer the parts to be felt, and even pressed with the hand, without inconvenience. He said that his gout had been most particularly severe for two days before he took the medicine; but that within six hours after he began it, his pains had subsided and he slept. On inquiry, it was found that he had taken the medicine with considerable latitude beyond what had been prescribed. Yet, the result was the most speedy of all the cures that had been witnessed. This strikingly shews the propriety of putting this medicine into discriminating hands, that the most appropriate doses may be accurately known. At evening, the 2d of November,

(four days after), which was a very stormy day in London, this patient was again called on, principally to see if the weather should re-induce the gout, or in any way affect his health. His wife said that he was wonderfully well, and at his warehouse, where he had been most of the day. A week after he was seen by the reporter; and he was then perfectly well. Mr. Davis had been subject to gout before.

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### CASE V.

Mr. WILLIAM PETTIT, of Hosier Lane, West Smithfield, London; a person well known, and esteemed in the ward of Farringdon Without; about fifty-five years of age, of regular habits; lives freely—not to excess; his most general beverage is wine, or rum and water. Mr. P. has been subject to gout for twelve or fifteen years; its seat was generally the feet and hands when it reached the paroxysms; for one or two years its action was much confined to the stomach; and he can hardly say that at any time during its operation there, that he was free from pain of gout, though at some times it was much more distressing than at others; had been to Bath for relief, by prescription of his physicians; for the last five or six years, his gout has not appeared, except in his hands and feet, and the paroxysms have not occurred at regular periods, though he has not escaped a year without more or less. Mr. Pettit made application for the medicine on the 15th December, 1802. He had been for eight days confined to his room by gout in his feet.

It had then reached his right knee, which was swoln, very red, and extremely painful, and the patient was filled with alarming apprehensions that it would again reach his stomach, and it had never reached his knee before; and he considered it the most painful seizure he had ever endured. About half past six o'clock, P. M. Mr. Pettit took the first dose of the medicine from the reporter's hand; and what follows he declares that he should not be willing to hazard the narrative on his own assertion, had it not been witnessed by many respectable persons in that ward, who were then in the house, and saw Mr. Pettit every day. Within two hours after first taking the medicine, Mr. Pettit left his bed and walked, without crutch or stick, into an adjoining chamber where his wife lay ill; he passed a comfortable night, with refreshing sleep; the next day he dined below stairs, and entertained his friends in the evening with cheerfulness; the third day was the same, except having an additional number of friends about him; had on his leather shoes, and a silk handkerchief about his knee; he limped a little from weakness in the parts that had been affected, but had continued free from pain; and the fourth day he walked about the town for several hours, and experienced no inconvenience, as he declared in the evening.

This trial of the medicine, so prompt in operation, shews not only its power, but also the necessity that still remains to keep its exhibition under due observation, till its best administration shall be more fully ascertained: for, in this case, it was given, in the first instance, with greater latitude than formerly, and a less quantity, in the end, accomplished the cure:

but Mr. P. was advised to continue to take one wine glass of the medicine morning and evening, for a little time, to prevent a relapse, and confirm the cure; which to this time (January 10, 1803,) appears unequivocally established,

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*The following Case of LUMBAGO, (a bad sort of Chronic Rheumatism) is subjoined, in confirmation of the Discoverer's first experience of the salutary properties of this Medicine:---*

Mrs. TOOKE, No. 18, London Wall, London, aged thirty-seven, and the mother of six children, was, about the first of August, 1801, suddenly seized, while getting out of bed in the morning, with great pain low down in the small of her back and about the hips, attended with much disability of moving. It was judged to be what is called Lumbago. She soon became much enfeebled and dejected. The latter was supposed to arise, in some measure, from the recollection of having been a few years before seized in a similar manner, and for a fortnight, or more, rendered incapable of rising from her chair, or turning herself in bed, without assistance, and distressing pain; and her convalescence lingered through several months. She was advised to try the medicine that had been so successful in gout: and it was administered. Before evening she had regained most of her usual spirits, and the pain and disability of walking, were considerably removed. The next morning she felt but little inconvenience from the complaint; and the third day she was perfectly well. To prevent a recurrence of the dis-

order, she took a small quantity of the medicine daily for some time. And as she had for many years suffered, during the Autumn, Winter and Spring, very much from general rheumatism, and as it was then perfectly convenient, such use of the medicine has been continued, with but little interruption. The consequence has been (unless some other unknown cause intervened) that she had no rheumatism during the last winter, or at any time since she first took the medicine: and she now has much more solidity in her flesh—is much fatter—and much more florid in her complexion, than she had been for years before. During the last Summer she left off, and has not again used, the extra flannels that she had constantly worn for several years, on account of those complaints. She now exhibits an animated picture of good health: and attributes to the medicine the efficient merit of this pleasing alteration.

*London, 30th January, 1803.*

## OBSERVATIONS, &amp;c.

BY DR. BRADLEY.

*To Mr. Welles.*

SIR,

AS I approved of the manner in which you commenced your trials of the virtue and efficacy of your Gout Medicine, (an account of which you say you are publishing) I can have no objection to giving an opinion on the subject. If, however, the whole of my information had been derived from the cases which I have personally witnessed, I should have thought them too few, and the time of trial too short, on which to found an opinion that might go before the public. But since Dr. Beddoes, at *Bath* and *Bristol*, the region of gout, has found the same results with myself; and since Mr. Luscombe, now one of the surgeons of the second regiment of dragoons, whose attention was first turned to the subject, by the experiments I was making while he attended the Westminster Hospital, confirms our experience; I shall make my first report without farther delay. Mr. Luscombe indeed informs me that he has met with one case in particular, which appears to him to be so very strong and well marked, that he proposes to send you the particulars of it, with the names at length, and liberty to publish it if you think it necessary. The opinion that the gout is incurable;—that it is a blessing to a man instead of a misery;—that it frees the constitution from other complaints;—that all attempts to cure or alleviate it, inflict much

greater injuries than the disease itself;—that patience, flannel, and the rooms at *Bath*, are the only safe remedies, is so generally entertained, that gouty patients rarely consult medical men, on that disease, unless at Watering Places. It is therefore from *Bath*, *Buxton*, *Matlock*, and the Sea Coast that you must obtain experience, rather than *London*; for to such places people go on purpose to think and talk of chronic complaints, whereas in *London* they have something else to do. I mention these, among many obvious causes, of the smallness of the number of cases, in which I have been able to try your remedy in *London*. The result of my experience is,

1. That the medicine is safe and innocent in the doses in which you recommend it. This point I ascertained on first receiving a supply of it from you in May 1801; by taking it myself, and also by administering it to patients labouring under acute rheumatism; in which cases it always alleviated the pain, without producing any disagreeable effects on the constitution\*.

2. Having observed how often the real merit and virtues of a valuable remedy are obscured or frustrated, by the recommenders extending its uses too widely, I became desirous of ascertaining the description of cases in which the good effects of your medicine could be most certainly predicted. This inquiry led me into an opinion that regular, acutely inflammatory, and painful attacks of gout, were the cases to which

\* I also saw the case of Mrs. Tooke, which I understand you intend to publish, and in which the general health of the patient has been astonishingly improved by the occasional use of the medicine.

its use should generally be confined; as in these I had never seen it fail to produce the desired relief. On the contrary, when the constitution is exhausted by years, intemperance, and disease; when the joints are become rigid, or the organization of them materially changed; when the functions of the stomach, also, are nearly abolished, and the gout makes its assaults upon that organ or the head only; I thought it might injure your discovery to recommend it under such slender hope of success. For these reasons I have been, perhaps, more cautious than many other practitioners might have thought necessary; and have seldom advised the use of your medicine, except in inflammatory and painful cases of gout attacking the feet, knees, hands, &c.

There is, however, a very common state of the disease, and in this state it constitutes perhaps one of the greatest miseries of life. I mean the wandering, irregular and uncertain gout. This attacks the sufferer at no regular periods, nor in any certain parts; but sometimes in the knees, elbows, shoulders, loins, stomach, or head; and has no certain course or duration. The slightest irregularity in exercise or diet; or unpleasant news, is sufficient to induce a paroxysm; so that the sufferer is kept in a state of perpetual anxiety and apprehension. To be able to reduce this form of the disease, which is perpetual misery, to regular annual paroxysms, which might in general leave to the patient eleven months of vigorous health, ought to be esteemed no inconsiderable degree of cure. I have seen a successful case of this kind. The Gentleman is engaged in an active line of business in Westminster. Three or four additional miles of walking, a late hour,

a few extraordinary glasses of wine, or a slight anxiety about his business or his family, would bring on one of his half formed fits.

Observing the commencement of a paroxysm about the beginning of last December, which time I consider as the *regular* gouty season, I advised him to nurse the paroxysm, and by a few glasses of Madeira or hock, to endeavour to bring on the regular inflammation in the extremities. He succeeded, and the violence of the pain, seconded by my encouragement, overcame his scruples about the danger of tampering with gout, and he was relieved by your remedy in about thirty hours. The swelling and weakness continued in some degree about a fortnight, or three weeks, and he has had no gout since, which is nearly an interval of twelve months. When my experience is more diversified, I shall have no objection to send you a continuation of my observations,

And am,

Sir,

Your's, &c.

THOMAS BRADLEY, M. D.

Parliament Street, 2nd December, 1802. .

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS

OF

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED MEDICINE

IN

G O U T,

BY

THOMAS BEDDOES, M. D.

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Therapeia *radicalis* et usquequaque perfecta, qua quis etiam a diatesi ad hunc morbum foret liberatus, adhuc in Democriti puteo latet, atque in Naturæ sinu reconditur, nescio quando aut a quibus in lucem extrahenda . . . . .

————— A longâ cogitationum serie, quas huic rei impendere tantum non sum coactus, inducor credere ejusmodi remedium quandoque inventum iri.

SYDENHAM.

I wish it were as easy to discover, as it would be safe to use, a remedy for gout.

HEBERDEN.

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## OBSERVATIONS.

To the author of the few following observations it is nothing unusual to be complimented with written or personal communications from unknown persons, who believe themselves to have fallen upon some useful discovery in medicine, or in other parts of knowledge. These communications, it may well be supposed, produce the most opposite feelings. None was ever attended by a quicker and more distinct rising of repugnance, than that which has occasioned the succeeding reports. A professed stranger to medicine offers a remedy for gout. The offer bears upon the face of it ignorance of that host of facts which has induced the generality of medical men to be little more than quiet spectators of this disease in its common severe form, and which seemed to furnish an *a priori* refutation of the pretensions of a gout-medicine, though it came forward under more promising auspices.

There are several ways in which most fits of the gout can be stopped or mitigated; but experience (full and fair experience, it would appear) has caused them all to be discarded; the consequences, either immediate or remote, having more than counter-balanced the ease they might have procured at the time. From the facts hitherto collected, it seems to result, that a constitutional disposition to gout can only with safety be corrected by regimen. And when

the patient has arrived at a certain time of life, or has fallen into a certain state of debility, even regimen, unless the change be very cautiously made, will produce diseases as fatal as those which the gout brings on, or such as are even more speedily so. A substance capable of preventing or removing gouty inflammation, and leaving the constitution just where it was before, would be a most valuable acquisition; but it is a thing more to be conceived as possible than to be expected from analogy.

A remedy both for fits of the gout and for the disposition to gout is another possibility. The discovery of such a remedy is an event, to which various respectable medical writers from SYDENHAM down to HEBERDEN, have looked forward. But how much does this imply? SYDENHAM felt in himself, and discerned in his patients one grand characteristic of the gouty diathesis. He saw that it was attended with impaired power of digestion, though he fancifully extends his idea of concoction far beyond the functions of the first passages. Modern physicians, by comparing the appearances, which dissection discovers in the dead body, with those observable during indisposition, are able to fix upon the liver, as an organ commonly vitiated in gouty subjects; and though the signs of disorganization may not be so apparent in the stomach and in the rest of the viscera, subservient to digestion, yet the history of invalids proves that those important parts are equally affected with the liver. When we shall be able to distinguish their sound state from the unsound better than we are at present, equal injury will be detected in the stomach and its other appendages.

It appears therefore how much is implied in that sort of removal of the disposition to gout, which would alone induce any one to resort to a medicine for the purpose. Not only must the return of the fits be prevented, but the healthy state of the digestive organs be restored. To change the disposition to gout to a disposition to something no better, and in danger of turning out something worse, is a transfer which no mortal in his senses would accept, much less seek.

Under these impressions, who will wonder that my first movement should have been to commit the letter, which brought me notice of this new gout-remedy, to the flames, and trouble myself no further about the contents?

The candour, however, which breathed in the statement, and the readiness avowed by the discoverer, to trust the character of his remedy to the decision of medical practitioners, prevented so rude a dismissal of the subject. A second communication brought me an abstract of the facts, related in the first part of this pamphlet; and, in addition, a positive opinion in favour of the safety, of the remedy from Dr. BRADLEY—a man, I believe, as little likely to speak rashly as any one belonging to the profession.

This passed early in October, 1801. I had soon opportunities of mentioning the supposed discovery to some, whom it deeply concerned. Of course I did not venture to recommend the remedy, but produced the discoverer's and Dr. BRADLEY's communications; being very willing to superintend the trial, if any one should choose to venture upon it on these grounds.

The cases, of which I have had personal experience

or information from medical correspondents, are not very numerous. But they naturally fall into two classes : one, in which a deficiency of the remedy, its very recent exhibition, the employment of other medical means at the same time, or speedily losing sight of the patient, left the result uncertain ; another in which these causes did not operate to such extent. I shall begin with the former class.

All the cases of gout that we can produce, even those of several years standing, may be considered in one point of view as imperfect. Should any one assert that SOLON'S rule respecting happiness—

——— *dicique beatus*

— *Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera potest*

ought to be applied to a remedy for the gout, I shall not contest the point. Indeed I should strongly recommend it to keep a constant eye upon those, who have used the remedy. But their state previous to taking it, their habits, conformation, family history, and other peculiarities must be taken into the account, otherwise we shall be unable to judge what good or evil to impute to the remedy. These may be sufficient to account for an accession of apoplexy, dropsy of the chest, or other fatal malady. No reader of these pages, it is hoped, will be such a fool as to think a gouty man must be immortal, unless he takes a gout-medicine. The more imperfect cases therefore are meant but as relatively such; nor would they be worth recording, if in so serious a concern, it were not, at this period of the enquiry, a matter of conscience to lay the whole of the evidence before the public.

1. A female complained during my visit to a consultative relation, on whom she was attending, of gout in her stomach. On questioning her more particularly, she described herself as suffering from pain, and sense of coldness there, with much flatulence. She said her family was gouty, and that she had sometimes had tension and throbbing in the ball of the great toe for many hours together, though no full inflammation had ever settled there. Very frequently shootings in the foot had alternated with the affection of the alimentary canal, under which I found her suffering. This being a form of gout, with which females are often afflicted, I mentioned the remedy; she embraced it with eagerness. The complaint was much diminished by the first dose of the remedy, and subsided after the second. In two days it threatened again, and then the remedy was continued for a day. The family stayed only three weeks longer at Clifton; during which the gouty complaint did not recur. The patient promised to inform me of her future attacks; but I never have heard from her since.—The remedy being administered in the form of a tincture, I did not lay any stress upon this result, but imagined it might be owing to the spirit.

2. A member of the corporation of Bristol, a deplorable victim to gout, upon perusing the above mentioned communications, resolved to try the remedy. He was soon afterwards (that is, about a twelvemonth ago) visited by his malady; but it was accompanied with a very considerable inflammation of the chest. The cough, he told me, was brought on with excessive violence, even by a cup of warm tea. Unfortunately, I did not see him, but he began taking the re-

medy (with which he had been provided) in the manner in which, according to the discoverer's letters, it had been administered in unmixed gouty inflammation. The first dose, he thought, and probably with great justice, brought on a fit of coughing as the tea had done ; and he very prudently desisted.

Soon afterwards, (in January, 1801) this patient, I was informed, had recovered to a certain degree, and then suffered a violent relapse, as I knew from observation to be usual with him during winter. At this time I was attending a gentleman of Glamorganshire, at the distance of seventy miles. The case was well known, by report, as one of the worst existing, to the present patient; and will be afterwards related. The encouragement I met with on this occasion, induced me to write to him, to exhort him to the use of the remedy. He complied ; on my return, I found him convalescent ; but, as he observed, the fit seemed on the decline when he received my letter ; and the trial therefore was not decisive. He has had, I understand, severe attacks since ; but has never returned to the remedy, though he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with its effects, and made a sufficiently encouraging representation to a gouty patient who went to question him concerning his experience.—But every prudent man will be scrupulous about a gout medicine till its safety is well established ; and it behoves every one, concerned in the administration of such a medicine, to prepare himself for bearing the causeless desertion of his patients with an equal mind.

3 & 4. Two patients at Bridgewater, long subject to the true inflammatory gout, in a most violent degree.—In one the pain was rapidly subdued ; but the

stock of medicine being too soon exhausted, it returned with force. This patient, in a paper before me, says, "he verily believes had he had more medicine, it would have removed the disease for ever." This sanguine expression bespeaks the relief that was experienced.

The other patient declared the seizure likely to disable him for six months. But by the vigorous administration of the remedy, he was free from complaint in six days, though his stomach was at first most dangerously affected. The effect astonished those who witnessed it; but on a return of the gout, which took place soon, and was probably brought on by imprudent exposure, the medicine not being opposed to the complaint, he suffered severely.

5. A poor man, who applied to the Pneumatic Institution, one of the few of his class who have suffered much from inflammatory gout in his extremities, now complained violently of gout in his stomach. He returned in three days and declared that the medicine had immediately removed the attack, though he had before taken strong volatiles in vain. I have not seen him since.

6. A gentleman, who had had violent but very transitory inflammation, judged gouty, in the ball of the great toe, which had been succeeded by pains in other parts and a prodigious diversity of alarming symptoms, was seized with an attack in his stomach, which he considered as gouty. Before the medicine could be procured, (though he had a supply in his own house) the pain had quitted the stomach and seized the head. On taking the medicine, it immediately disappeared.

7. A hale yeoman, aged 39, who had been subject to the gout but for two years and a half, and had suffered but three previous attacks, took the medicine in the commencement of his fourth fit. The onset threatened as much pain, fever, and inflammation as are ever seen in what is called healthy gout. All uneasiness vanished in twelve hours: and the pulse had fallen from 104 to 82. On the third day the patient was about out of doors. I consider this as perfectly decisive for a single trial. But I lost sight of the patient almost immediately, and am unacquainted with his address.

8. Mr. Crowther, Woolstapler, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, very active and considerably above 70 years of age (if my memory does not fail me,) for the last ten years has generally had two arthritic paroxysms in a year: one in spring, and one late in autumn. Each fit generally lasts three or four weeks in its acute state; and convalescence takes up from four to six weeks besides. Being wet, will at any time bring on a fit; but these intervening fits have lasted but about a week.

Mr. C. has seldom drank above a pint of wine and a couple of half pints of punch in the week. This quantity of wine has not been distributed regularly through the seven days, but taken at one sitting. At dinner and supper, he drinks half a pint of porter or ale. He goes to bed about ten, rises about seven, and has healthy sleep, appetite, and digestion. Bowels costive. He attends closely to his business.

When he experiences pain or dizziness in the head, he takes two or three pints of port wine in the evening. These feelings he knows to be the precursors of

gout. The next morning, the great toe becomes inflamed, and the affection of the head ceases.

The following is the degree of disorganization left by the gout. This minute description is introduced that it may be known if any improvement arises in the course of time.

Right hand-wrist free from injury. Joint formed by the metacarpal, and first bone of the thumb enlarged, as also are the correspondent joints in the two next fingers, but their motion is nearly free. Motion of the joint formed by the first and second phalanx lost in the index, and much impaired in the middle finger. In the little finger the motion of the terminating joint is lost.

Left hand-wrist free. Thumb, metacarpal joint enlarged, motion impaired; terminating joint not enlarged, but motion impaired. In the two next fingers, metacarpal joint enlarged, and motion a little impaired. Motion of the terminating joint of index finger lost; of middle joint impaired. In the middle finger, terminating joint much impaired, middle joint enlarged, and motion lost. In ring finger, motion of the terminating joint nearly lost; in little finger quite so, and middle joint enlarged.

Right leg, lame; ankle joint somewhat enlarged; motion of all the metatarsal joints nearly lost; as also that of the joint of the great toe.

Left leg, ankle joint somewhat enlarged.

I was consulted on Mr. Crowther's account in August, 1802. He was represented to me as a person steady and likely to persevere. I proposed that he should apply the medicine (that is, the tincture) externally till he had a seizure. He began his frictions

in September, and has pursued them with great exactness ever since. Dr. Crowther, of Wakefield, now finds it much more easy than before to distinguish betwixt the osseous depositions on the joints, and the thickened periosteum; but judiciously adds, that this advantage is probably owing to the constant rubbing and stretching. It is indeed highly improbable that the medicine externally should have any peculiar effect in forwarding absorption. A quarter of a year's similar treatment without it will determine the point.

On the 7th of November, 1802, Mr. Crowther was attacked with the gout in his right foot. Conceiving the attack to be slight, he made use of the pediluvium in the evening, and deferred taking the tincture till the symptoms should become more urgent. In the afternoon of the eighth, the pain became severe, and "he commenced," says Dr. Crowther, "taking the tincture according to your directions, and had very little pain after Tuesday, since which time he has walked about and attended to his business.

"He does not consider the effect of the medicine as decisive in this instance, because he used the pediluvium\*, which has frequently, on former occasions,

\* I have never advised the pediluvium while the gouty action was at all going on. I have known medical persons, who plunged their feet in this state into cold water; and I have heard a physician relate of another, that he applied cold water with advantage to his stomach when affected by the gout. Doubtless, if the stomach and head carry on their healthy movements with so much vigour that they can bear rude assaults with impunity, the application of cold to the extremities may be useful. But we have no sure means of estimating when the operation of cold will be confined to the reduction of inflammation in the part to which it is applied, and when inter-

relieved his pain. Should he have another attack, he will rely on the tincture alone; and if he should experience similar relief to what he apparently experienced during the last paroxysm, I have no doubt that the curative operation of the medicine will give him perfect satisfaction."

On this head it is to be observed, that the pain is stated to have increased after the pediluvium, and that the attack took place at the season of the worst fits.--- As I have received no intelligence since, I may presume that to have been the regular autumnal fit.

9. Sir W. Lawson, Bart. very early shewed symptoms of hereditary gout, and of late years has had it

nal parts will be affected by torpor in a limb. The more robust the constitution, the more recent the disease, and the more entirely former fits have been confined to the leg, the less hazard from the topical employment of cold water. But the many well-attested examples of a fatal transfer of the gout from this cause, will deter every prudent person from seeking to relieve pain or prevent disorganization by such means; notwithstanding the great HARVEY's example.

I have been lately informed of an instance of sudden death from immersing a gouty foot in warm water; and I cannot doubt my authority. A recent publication gives a similar example. "A woman, aged 67, had, at distant periods of life, had several apoplectic attacks, and at last lost the use of the right side. Some months afterwards, pains which had affected various articulations, fixed in the left ankle. They were lancinating, and attended with redness and swelling.

"Three months afterwards the affected foot was immersed in very warm water; the pain disappeared that very instant; two hours after, weight at the stomach, sense of constriction in the epigastric region, oppression, fear of suffocation." The symptoms gradually grew worse; and notwithstanding æther and sinapisms, she died on the 14th day after the retrocession of the gout.—*Pinel Medicine Clinique*, 1802, p. 240.

in almost every variety of form, seldom recovering perfectly from the effects of a preceding fit till a succeeding made its appearance. Last winter he was supplied with the medicine, and directed how to use it. In Spring, he was seized, to use his own expressions, "with a very violent rheumatic gout, owing, I believe, to cold caught in travelling imprudently. I immediately followed your prescription in regard to the medicine, and am happy to say, that I found infinite benefit from it, not having had near so much pain as usual." In a few days after this very violent attack, he felt vastly well, and had nothing to complain of but a weakness in the ankle bone of the left leg. (*Letter dated April 25, from Brayton, near Cockermouth.*)

Since that period, I have received information from the practitioner who usually attends Sir W. Lawson, of an attack originating in incautious exposure to cold, and consisting of a great degree of *pneumonia* (pleurisy), complicated with gout; and it being justly doubted whether the medicine ought *immediately* in this case to be entered upon, my opinion was requested before its exhibition, and I have heard nothing of this patient since.

10. R. Waller, Esq. aetat. 68, had been long subject to the gout, but latterly had only occasional threatenings or pains of short duration in the feet. He informed me that his father, mother, and all his paternal uncles and aunts, had fallen victims to apoplexy or palsy; and added, with the utmost composure, that several physicians, from symptoms observed in himself, had warned him to be on his guard against a similar attack. In the course of the autumn

and winter 1801, and throughout the last spring, he had frequent gouty pains in his feet, just sufficient to hinder him from walking for a few hours or for a day, and then going off, but perpetually recurring in the same manner. He suffered from most distressing head ache; his face shewed great fulness; his memory was much impaired; he spoke of dizziness and dimness of sight, with scintillations before his eyes. He breathed heavily, particularly during sleep; his appetite was utterly gone.

My attendance on the family gave me daily opportunity of witnessing these sufferings; and as I had, by this time, acquired confidence in the gout medicine as safe, I encouraged Mr. Waller to try it. He took two pint bottles in the course of little more than two days without effect. I then proposed that some blood should be taken from about the head; he was accordingly twice cupped in the nape of the neck, to at least twelve ounces each time. On resuming the medicine for about a day, and not before, a perfect and strong gouty inflammation took place in the lower extremities, and the head became quite free. The patient indeed declared the fit to be the most acute he had experienced for twenty years. The inflammation kept up for as long a time as I should have expected in a case left to nature; and this in spite of several pint bottles in the course of a month. But the doses were often not briskly followed up. Nor did I advise such as I should now. During a slow convalescence, the head was often disagreeably affected, but not, for a considerable time, with the same severity as before the gouty paroxysm. The weakness of the feet was in proportion to the severity of the preceding inflam-

mation. In the course of the summer, the head often suffered much, and once it seemed entirely relieved for a time by an eruption, produced by rubbing ointment of tartarized antimony on the nape of the neck, so as to excite a copious eruption. This confirmed me in the idea that it would be highly useful to establish a drain near the head: a measure which I had often pressed before, though I believe it has not yet been adopted. I have just been informed that, for some months, there has been less imperfect and irregular gout than for a long time before the last fit, indeed next to none.

In a letter dated Nov. 25, 1802, from Allenstown, Mr. Waller's residence in Ireland, he observes—"As to myself, I am very well, and free from all symptoms of gout. The medicine you were so kind as to give me, certainly relieved my head at the time I took it, and brought the complaint to my feet. It remained there longer than usual, and a weakness remained also much longer; on the whole, I cannot say the medicine had all the effect I expected or hoped from it."

12. George Courtenay, Esq. of Weston, near Oulney, Buckinghamshire, had his first fit of the gout in 1784; it affected the joints of the great toe, and, he believes, lasted from two to three weeks. For several years afterwards Mr. Courtenay had one and sometimes two fits in the year, but not of any long duration: nor did they much prevent his walking in the intervals. About the year 1790, by exerting his right arm in jerking, he brought the gout into his right elbow; and since, he has had annual attacks in that part, and sometimes in the right wrist: but his left

arm was never affected. The gout occasionally attacked the ancles and insteps.

During the first seven or eight years, the knees were not affected ; but since that time, Mr. C. has constantly suffered in them whenever he has been confined, and this has generally been twice a year, and sometimes oftener. The swelling of the knees is always considerable, and attended with very great pain ; but these do not appear so red as the feet and ancles.

In the year 1795, Mr. C. began to take hemlock, the celebrated remedy of the *Abbé Mann*. He continued it with small intervals for fourteen months. " Beginning," says Mr. C. in a memorandum before me, with the smallest dose, I took at last as much as forty-three grains at once. I did not find that it diminished the frequency of the returns. I therefore left it off. The fits, in the mean time, were longer, sometimes of six weeks—of two and even three months. I consequently became more crippled ; but my stomach has been always quite free, though, when the pain has been very violent, particularly in the arm, I have found myself so faint as to be obliged to have recourse to some cordial. I frequently take paregoric elixir to enable me to sleep during the violence of the attacks."

In June, 1800, Mr. Courtenay began to take woodsage \* tea ; at first, a large tea-cup full twice a day ; afterwards only once a day—it was made strong. This, with the intermission of only two months, was continued till May, 1802, when it was totally laid aside.

\* Woodsage, *teucrium scorodonia* ; a fine bitter. By the taste, I can scarce distinguish the infusion from that of the hop ; though the colour is much deeper.

Previous to the last fit (which commenced in October, 1801) Mr. C. had escaped for eighteen months, the longest interval he ever experienced. But this fit, which commenced during the course of woodsage tea, was also the most violent and the longest he has had at all. It lasted at least five months. Both feet, ankles, knees, and the right arm were violently and repeatedly attacked.

After each of the long fits, particularly after the last, there has been considerable pain across the lower part of the trunk ; about the os sacrum.

Mr. C. is more crippled since the last fit than he ever was before, though for some years he has felt much pain and difficulty in walking at all. When able, he uses gentle exercise on horseback, and is pretty clear that any extraordinary exertion (such as would seem slight to another person) would bring the gout either into the arms or feet immediately.

Mr. C. mentioned to me his age. As I remember, it is about forty-five ; and his conformation bespeaks *ditissima atque optima vitæ stamina*.

In the second week of November, 1802, I visited this gentleman at Sir John Throckmorton's, near Faringdon, Berks. He had previously, with great prudence, made the most rigid enquiry among persons who had taken the medicine, concerning its safety ; and being thoroughly satisfied on this head, determined to give it a fair trial.

On the 12th of November he had feelings, strongly indicating the approach of his formidable autumnal attack. These grew more sensible in his left hand the following days. The medicine did not arrive till the 15th ; when the inflammation of the hand and

arm had arisen to a very great height. The patient had previously taken, by my desire, a moderate purge of calomel. This I prescribed from observing some signs of affection of the liver. I requested the same always to be taken on every gouty accession, particularly if the white of the eyes should appear yellowish, or the hypochondria feel too full.

Mr. C. began with three table spoonfuls every fifteen minutes for the first hour, and the same quantity every hour and half during the remainder of the day. The pain subsided in the affected parts; and, next morning, a foot and knee became inflamed. He therefore repeated the medicine as the day before; and the inflammation in the foot subsided. At least, it did not rise nearly to the same height as in all the late fits. On the eighteenth, the elbow of the left side, that first attacked, grew painful; however the pain, on persevering in the medicine, did not rise to any great height. But the stock of medicine being now exhausted, and no new supply arriving in time from the mistake or negligence of the carrier, there was an intermission of its use for four or five days. The right hand and wrist were attacked on the 29th of November. Medicine had then arrived, and it was resumed as at first. By the 3d of December the pain and inflammation were so much lessened, that the medicine was omitted. Nothing has since been felt but stiffness and weakness in the joints.

On the 11th of December, Mr. Courtenay wrote to me as follows:—"I can go up and down stairs with help. I have taken, in the whole, eleven pints of the medicine. On the whole too, I think I may say, that this fit of the gout has not been nearly so violent

as it promised to be by the symptoms, and that the inflammation did not continue so long in any one place, but shifted more than it used to do. The pain certainly was alleviated after taking the medicine for a day or two. And as the fit seized me with at least as much violence as it did last year, I probably should have been disabled even from standing, for three months, as I was at that time ; whereas now I am able to walk a little with help at the end of three weeks."

The immediate effect of the tincture was to produce something of the same feeling as too much wine does, particularly when taken on an empty stomach. In the night, Mr. C. likewise complained of too much heat, though he cannot be certain that it did not arise from the disorder, which was judged the more probable, as his friends thought the attack was accompanied by a cold.

One small error in diet was committed, perhaps in consequence of my not sufficiently insisting upon the point. Mr. C. drank a glass of wine at dinner, and some diluted wine afterwards. Wine I hold to be quite unnecessary during the free use of a spirituous medicine ; and not only unnecessary, but pernicious in proportion to its quantity, during the inflammatory part of a regular paroxysm of gout.—Jan. 1. 1803, Mr. C. describes himself as clear of the gout.

13. A gentleman of feeble constitution from the north of England, had lived very irregularly at College, and for some time afterwards, in respect to wine. He told me that he had formerly drank more than two bottles of port. He was now visibly affected by three or four glasses. After imminent danger from erysipelas and other attacks, for the last

three or four years, he had suffered almost perpetually from irregular gout. The stomach had been so often seized, that he never travelled without WARNER's gout cordial. His appetite and digestion were habitually wretched. His whole constitution was in a state of obvious decay. He had many tokens of palsy about him, and particularly a paralytic faltering and indistinctness of speech, which his friends observed to be increasing. His powers of motion were much impaired, and in part from the same cause. He had the tottering gait we observe in the semi-paralytic.

On a gouty attack he took the medicine; but it was found necessary, on account of his weak head, to dilute it with twice its bulk of water. The paroxysm did not, as usual, quit the extremities, and it soon went off. On a subsequent attack in the stomach, the medicine proved at once efficacious; and for above four months afterwards, during which this gentleman continued under my eye, he had no gouty ailment. This was an unusual interval, and his constitution kept evidently improving. His appetite and digestion perfectly recovered.

Believing that a wine, so strong as port, must greatly over-stimulate such a constitution, I prevailed upon him to drink nothing stronger than wine and water. To this he steadily adhered, scarce ever taking above three glasses diluted in the day. To this, as well as to the unusually long absence of the gout, I imputed his constitutional amendment.

14. Mr. Bryan, of the Tuckies, near Broseley, Shropshire, of active habits and a free liver, has been subject to the gout for about two and twenty years. He has annually had two or more fits, and those, as

usual, gradually increasing in severity and duration; so that for the last five or six years, he has been crippled in his hands and feet to a degree that has rendered him almost helpless. He has had most alarming attacks in the stomach.

In March last I saw him, and gave directions how to use the gout medicine. In the course of the first two months, he was seized with pain and coldness in the stomach, for which he found instantaneous relief from the tincture. On May the 18th, after exposure to cold, he had a very severe attack in the extremities. At first he took of the medicine at the rate of a pint in twenty-four hours; and in two days the pain and inflammation were gone. In a fortnight, he recovered to a state of better health than he had experienced for some years. Since that time he has suffered no relapse, and has, of course, made no further trial of the remedy. These last particulars are from a letter of my friend, Mr. Yonge, surgeon, Shefnal, bearing date, Dec. 16, 1802. I should observe, that, not long before I saw Mr. B. he had been advised to leave off fermented liquors. But, believing this plan to weaken him, he dropped it.

15. I cannot so well describe the following case as in the words of an intelligent medical practitioner :

*Dunraven, March 26.*

SIR,

Having just read a letter of your's to your friend Mr. Wyndham, wherein you express a desire of being informed by me of the effects of your medicine in the case of Capt. Bulmer; I think it may perhaps be necessary previously to describe to you the state of his disorder and constitution.

This gentleman, though a young man, has been for some years afflicted with severe paroxysms of gout. It has successively attacked almost every joint in his body; the articulations of the fingers are almost destroyed; the knees are exceedingly enlarged and stiffened; the muscular parts are much reduced in size; you may say disorganized; and the motive powers are consequently so debilitated as to render him almost helpless. About two months ago, his disorder came on with more than usual violence; the attendant fever ran very high, and excessive inflammation seized almost every joint, but more particularly the knees and shoulders. Having on former occasions attended him, and knowing the height to which the symptoms generally ran, I could safely assert that I had never before witnessed his complaint in such a state of exacerbation. His pulse was exceedingly quick, the urine very high coloured, and the tongue was covered with a dark brown crust, and as dry as you have ever seen it in the most urgent stage of synocha. This was a period of the disease in which it had been desirable that the gout medicine had been administered; but Mr. W. had none to spare; for at that time you were unable to procure any for himself. My patient was growing worse, the powers of digestion were so weak that scarcely any thing remained upon the stomach for a few minutes, an intense thirst added to the pressure of other afflicting circumstances, requiring the continual supply of some tepid liquor for the purpose of quenching it, as well as supplying the defect of saliva. He was bathed in profuse perspirations, and the general debility was so great, that, in endeavouring to have his

bed made, he sunk into a state of syncope. Appearances were now so unfavourable, that I was induced to despair of the rallying powers of the constitution, supposing it would fall a victim either to anasarca or paralysis, or dreading a sudden retrocession, and its thereby extinguishing life as it were at once. But, contrary to expectation, a change for the better took place, the urine began to deposit a dark lateritious sediment, the dark brown crust was falling off the tongue, the appetite in some degree returned, and the stomach became able to take small quantities of nutriment. By this time Mr. Wyndham was enabled to supply him with some bottles of the medicine ; but as the disease was leaving him, he rather wished to retain it for a future occasion, than have it administered under circumstances where effects would have been dubiously ascribable, either to the renovating energy of the system, or to the beneficial operation of the medicine. As he continued in this state of amendment for some days, I was little apprehensive of a return, but hoped that he would have been reinstated in health as far as a complete martyr can be ; but suddenly, without any assignable cause, he was attacked with the most excruciating gout in the stomach I had ever seen, so much so as to make him cry out so loud as to be heard at a considerable distance. Under the urgency of danger, no time was to be lost, as a short delay in not affording relief would be attended with the most serious consequences. I therefore gave him the new medicine undiluted ; it was soon followed by a sense of great heat in the stomach, and in less than an hour the pain had completely ceased. The pleasure he felt on the occasion may be more easily conceived

than it is possible to describe. I urged him now to continue in a regular course of the medicine; but he obstinately refused to comply, saying, he would keep it by him for another occasion: It was not many days after, ere such another alarming occasion presented itself, whereupon having immediate recourse to the same means of relief, he had the happiness and satisfaction to experience the same beneficial influence. He has ever since been gradually growing better, and is now able to sit up the greater part of the day. If called upon to speak as to the effects of the medicine, I can adduce the most respectable testimony of having administered it in the most debilitated state of the constitution, as well as in the most alarming stage of the disorder, with all the success which the ardor of expectation could ever hope for. I have often conversed with Mr. Wyndham upon the effects he has experienced from the use of it; and he has invariably told me that it has constantly calmed and removed the febrile disposition that attended the paroxysms of his disorder, its operation is not marked by any violent effects on the system, either by renal or cuticular discharges, but that it always takes away that unpleasant taste from his mouth, and is succeeded by a copious secretion of saliva, the nasty tough mucus which lines his fauces is easily thrown off, and it produces that gentle effect on the bowels as to preclude the necessity of using other aperients. He rests satisfied that his general health is ameliorated, his appetite much better than it has been for years, that he feels lighter, and enjoys a flow of spirits he has rarely before enjoyed. He strictly adheres to the diet prescribed, and limits himself to a very moderate quantity of wine.

He justifies me in contradicting the language of a celebrated greek writer, who has thus described those recovering from paroxysms of gout: *ην δε επανελθωσιν ανετοι τον βιον, ες την διαντην αβροι. τωτο δε ως εκ θανατου εσομενον αδδην χρεοντα τη παρυσση ζωη.*"—Aretæus, Lib, 2. Cap. 12.

If its success generally coincides with what has been produced in the isolated case I have administered it in, it must prove a discovery of the first magnitude and interest to mankind. That its action is not like that produced by mercury, which kindles a different, more violent, and consequently a more dangerous one to extinguish the morbid effect of a most virulent poison, I am fully satisfied; but that rather like a medicine which has obtained such general panegyric from acknowledged desert, (I mean the *Digitalis Purpurea*,) it merely suspends a painful and deleterious process, leaving unrestrained other powers of the constitution to remove the morbid effects which have already obtained, and thus eventually producing an equilibrium of action in those powers so essential to the welfare and health of the system.

Having thus unnecessarily trespassed upon your time in detailing the history of circumstances foreign to the information you have required, I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken in so doing, as well as in giving my opinion so unreservedly on the subject; and

Believe me to be,

Most respectfully,

Your's,

J. MORGAN WILLIAMS.

To Dr. Beddoes.

P. S. During Capt. Bulmer's first attack, he took one of the cordial draughts I used to leave with him

in case of a sudden retrocession, but it was not until he had taken your medicine that he experienced relief. At the commencement of the second fit, he made use of nothing but your medicine in a clear state. I would not wish the least deception to be used in the business. J. M. W.

16. —————, well known in public life, came to Clifton, with a view to the trial of the gout-medicine early in September 1802. He may safely be numbered among the greatest sufferers from gout in any age or country. A history of his case would make a book. The following particulars may give some faint idea of its nature.

His family had been gouty. He himself is now near 60. About 27 he had a regular fit of the gout, which visited him with great violence once or twice every year afterwards. For many years, he recovered with the use of his limbs little impaired. By degrees, they became disorganized till the whole person appeared shrunk, and for every change of place, two servants were required to lift him under the arms. As the corresponding teeth of the opposite sides of the jaw decay one after another, so it happened here. The same parts of the left and right sides exhibit the same mode and degree of disorganization: the fingers, for example, are greatly injured, but two contiguous fingers are injured differently; and on comparing both hands, it is seen that the middle joints of the two fingers of the same name are drawn inwards, or form a retiring angle, whereas at other two corresponding joints there is a salient angle.

The fits continually thickened, till at last they came every six weeks, and more frequently still. They

lasted from fourteen to twenty days. Agonizing pain visited many different parts; and after the pain, languor in proportion with a degree of listlessness, that defies all description. Nearly half of his life was filled up in this manner. In a paper before me it is stated, that since January last, there has been no freedom from fits for three weeks at a time. During the intervals, the restlessness continued in a most tormenting degree, with a sort of hectic fever. Of late there was a regular want of appetite, and often the sight of food occasioned loathing. The stomach became most alarmingly affected. For fourteen days before the journey to Clifton, an icy coldness in the stomach and bowels required æther repeatedly every day. A memorandum put into my hands the 12th of September, has this expression; "I have a *continued* coldness in my stomach; and till it is *loaded* with wine or strong liquors, I do not enjoy any comfort:" that comfort too was of short duration. The nights were spent in distressing wakefulness, unless when disturbed and unrefreshing sleep was procured by opiates. The patient, though he was late lifted from his bed, was often worn out by four o'clock; and one leg particularly was swelled in the afternoon.

Among the incidents of these more than thirty years of suffering, the following deserves to be mentioned. About thirteen years ago, the patient for six months after a fit, was unable to use his right hand, and did not know when those about him were rubbing his right leg. He has also been plagued, like other worn-out arthritics, by St. Anthony's fire.

A great number of plans have been tried: one only proposed by a Rev. Mr. Barclay, kept off the fits for

a longer time than usual; nor did they return till it was discontinued. It consisted in giving up fermented liquors, and in the free use of a medicine supposed to be principally volatile alkali.

At an inn on the road, the patient was obliged to be raised out of bed in the night, and suffered a most severe chill. The weather too in the second week of September, the time of his journey hither, was most unseasonably cold; after the chill, most acute pain was felt in the shoulder, but it did not last many hours.

On Sunday the 12th of September, I visited the patient for the first time, and found him exhausted and low beyond measure, with somewhat of a cold feeling in the stomach, for which I contented myself with recommending æther, as before.

The next morning, the most tremendous fit of gout I had ever seen, set in with agonising pain in the shoulder; there was no redness of the skin, or swelling; nor did any appear elsewhere, though in the course of the week the disorder visited every part of the arms, the sides and knees in the same severe manner, the legs rather less painfully. The pulse scarcely rose for two days above the natural rate.

Three wine glasses, of about two ounces each, of the gout-medicine, given in the course of half an hour, and a glass every half hour for a dozen times, produced no apparent effect; five pint bottles were consumed to as little purpose during the first two days and nights. The paroxysm held on its course apparently without aggravation or diminution under this treatment. Dover's powder, to which the patient had been accustomed, was as ineffectual, though it excited perspiration.

This fit seemed to be brought on out of its turn by the night chill, or by some other unfavourable circumstance attending the journey.

During the next short interval, which did not amount to a fortnight, I contented myself principally with giving volatiles for the coldness in the stomach, and regulating the diet so as to obviate the languor that had been (especially for a year and a half) perpetual in the morning and the evening feverishness.

On the return of the pains, antimonial powder, with opium, was exhibited so as to produce gentle perspiration for two days, but without any effect in mitigating the pain, or preventing its attacking part after part.

I then determined upon another full trial of the gout-medicine. I shall ascribe to it none of the ease which the patient soon felt; but he came less exhausted and with his nerves less shattered out of this attack, than had been the case for years.

Before, he had always been, for many days, tormented with the restlessness abovementioned. The depression of his spirits had been unspeakable. Nothing could exceed the tremulous and irritable state of his frame. After the first fit, on being asked how he found himself, I had witnessed tears and a convulsive shaking of the lower jaw, which put me strongly in mind of the tendency to startings and spasms in cold animals, to which opium has been administered. And these appearances, I was assured, were usual at the same period.

At present, all this was reversed; the spirits were good; the appetite gradually returned, till it became perfectly natural. From morning till night the pa-

tient felt comfortable, and at times amused himself by playing at cards with his family till eleven in the evening. The nights were good, sleep refreshing, and frequently no opiate was required.

I continued the gout medicine in doses of about two ounces four times a day, till the appetite was restored. It was directed to be given the moment any coldness in the stomach, or any chill whatever should be felt; Cayenne pepper and other spices were often added. Food of the most nutritious kind was ordered to be frequently taken, and instead of sheer port, Madeira diluted with, at least, an equal quantity of water; and this rather at any other time than after dinner, especially if there was dry heat upon the skin. But as long as four doses a day of the gout medicine were taken, wine in any form was represented as unnecessary, except in case of languor.

Having seen constitutions, apparently worn out, renovated by the inhalation of *nitrous oxyd*, I endeavoured to improve the advantage we had gained, by the use of this air. It appeared to me to agree well. During this lucid interval, the patient was quite equal to his extensive correspondence. It was the unanimous opinion of his friends, that he was better than he had been for two years; some said than for six years.

A cold, taken during an airing, brought back the gout. It was tedious, but not nearly so painful: the appetite kept up the greatest part of the fit. What had been gained, during the intermission, seemed to assist greatly in bearing up against the attack. The patient was persuaded to forego opiates while the pain was most severe; and then he was much tormented

with restlessness by nights. At the close of the fit, three or four tea-spoonfuls of syrup of the white poppy calmed all agitation, and he emerged without any nervous debility. The appetite was also good; indeed, quite healthy: so appeared the digestion. The gout medicine was freely given.

At the close of the last two fits, some degree of diarrhœa took place. This had often happened before, and seemed salutary. Near the close of the last fit, a distinct redness and swelling took place at the left elbow, the only sign of gouty inflammation I had yet seen.

The patient, when recruited, left Clifton. It was greatly apprehended that a severe fit would be the consequence of the journey: he performed it well. Last winter he had travelled to and from Bath. The number of miles was less by the distance between Clifton and Bath, yet he suffered extremely; and, indeed, in returning from Bath, was supposed in great danger.

A severe cold was, however, this time, the consequence either of the journey or of imprudent exposure in his own grounds immediately afterwards. That severe cold brought on some gouty pain in the shoulder; but, from a journal before me, the fit seems to have been very slight; nor did the pain pass from one part to another. The gout medicine was administered in doses of three and four ounces. In two or three days the patient was able to attend in London at a meeting on public business. Some diarrhœa took place at this time, and a slight coldness of stomach; of which, however, for above three

months, less appears to have been felt than often in one day before.

17. T. Wyndham, Esq. M. P. was believed to have a fit of the gout at about twelve, at Eton school, in which case he must be reckoned as subject to the disease for above twenty-seven years; at all events, he ranks among the greatest of those sufferers, whose stomach and head have not been seized. He has been reduced to crutches, though a fracture of one leg helped towards disabling him. He has been of late accustomed to suffer from gouty paroxysms and their immediate consequences, at least one half of the year.

I was desired to visit him in the second week of January 1802. I found him with a violent gouty inflammation in the leg, pulse strong, and 104 in the evening; urine scanty, high coloured, and with a brick-dust coloured sediment: tongue covered with a white crust; spirits depressed.

I immediately began to give him of the gout medicine two table spoonfuls with one of water; and this was repeated every hour for three doses, and every two hours during part of the night. At ten o'clock next morning I found him, after some refreshing sleep, with the pulse at 82, and the pains much abated. The medicine was continued during the day. He felt lighter and more cheerful, and the inflammation grew gradually less, without any febrile exacerbation or increase of the pulse in the evening.

On awaking next morning, there was some pain and swelling in the left knee, which went off on giving a few doses every hour. Some appearances, threatening gout, were observed also, on the thir-

day, in the left foot; but these subsided without coming to any thing troublesome. The appetite and spirits were, at least, as good as in the intervals. Mr. W. within the fortnight, drove out thrice; whereas a confinement of at least three months had been predicted.

Soon afterwards he caught cold during one of his excursions; and this, as usual, produced gouty inflammation, which ran on for a day or two for want of a due supply of the medicine; but was immediately removed, when this arrived, upon taking it.

Other threatenings occurred during winter, but the medicine was always speedily effectual. In March this patient took a very much larger quantity in a short time, than he, or, I believe, any one else had done, though I am not exactly informed how much. Nothing of inconvenience followed but a strong diuretic effect, with some transitory uneasiness in the region of the kidneys. Mr. Williams observed, on this occasion, "*small pellicles floating in the urine soon after it was made.*"

The immediate operation of the medicine was a slight sense of intoxication, particularly from the doses taken early in the day.

Lately, Mr. Wyndham had an attack which came on in the manner of the grand attacks of the present season. He was from home; and though obliged to send from Swansea to Dunraven castle for medicine, it enabled him, in four days, to bear the motion of his coach. On the 6th of October he wrote to me—"I have reason to believe that it has repeatedly kept off the fit in summer; and if it continues to do so, or to drive them off soon, then there can be no doubt of its

efficacy." So late as December the 7th, he says, "if it keeps off and shortens the fits through the winter as it has hitherto done, I shall then be certain of the sovereignty of its qualities." He repeats this language at the present time, just twelve months after first using the tincture. My directions, respecting regimen, were—not to drink any fermented or spirituous liquor above half the strength of Port wine.

In the course of the summer, this gentleman came to Clifton. He said himself, he was lighter and better in all his feelings than for some time past. His improvement was to me exceedingly striking; and those who had known him before agreed in the same opinion.

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I have received the following information in time for insertion here. It makes the trial in a most inveterate and formidable case satisfactory for three quarters of a year; and it adds the sanction of another medical practitioner to the facts, stated in the pamphlet.

Mr. Lomas, surgeon, of Aspatria, Cumberland, writes to me as follows, under date of Jan. 3, 1803.—“Your letter of Dec. 24, did not reach me before the 30th.—I have since called on Sir Wilford Lawson, and he requested me to inform you that he is now fully convinced the gout-medicine has been of essential service to him,—his attacks having not only been less violent, but less frequent; and that his general health is better than it has been for some years past.

“I have the pleasure to add, that the above statement perfectly corresponds with my own observation.”

I am, &c. &c.

To Dr. Beddoes.

WILLIAM LOMAS.

I have thus far confined myself to the character of witness. Nor will I now assume the office of judge to observe, or jury to decide, upon the evidence. Whether the medicine in question have a peculiar or specific power over gout, depends upon the facts, and not upon my opinion.

In justice to the proprietor I think it right to mention the following particulars. When I asked, what use was to be made of my suffrage, supposing I found the medicine entitled to it? he disclaimed all intention of making it a quack medicine, justly supposing, that no substance in nature could be expected to act uniformly in that immense variety of ailments, comprehended under the name of gout; that in many cases, (as in arthritic pneumonia) preparation or addition would be necessary; and declaring that he wished these and other points to undergo the investigation of professional men.

I felt that it would be desirable to myself, and imagined it might be satisfactory to the public, that *one* physician, at least, should be acquainted with the nature of the substance. In consequence I offered security for my silence. But the discoverer disclosed his secret in confidence. The vegetable is not an article in any pharmacopoeia known to me. I never heard of it as a popular remedy. That I have not been deceived, I have the fullest assurance. *I have prepared the tincture with my own hands.* It may, of course, be equally procured in the form of extract or syrup. In some cases, these forms, I imagine, will be preferable.

The feelings of the physician make no part of the patient's case, and throw no light on the virtues of a

drug. Otherwise I might have told how gladly I would have declined the treatment of the last case but one; and how much I dreaded during the first terrible paroxysm, lest in consequence of a fatal event, the medicine should have lost its character without reason. If any thing further can be wanting to make the reader sensible of the desperate extremity, to which that patient was reduced, it may be added that the administration of the *Portland Powder* was intended; and intended too, by one of that class of physicians who have been remarkable for the imbecility of their measures.\*

I balanced within myself whether I should declare (as I really feared) that it was not a case, in which any thing could be expected from medicine. But the intention of the journey was known in a wide circle. It would soon have been whispered through a much wider; and those falsehoods would have been engrafted upon it, for which every new method of medication is so suitable a stock, and which a new method of treating gout cannot fail to produce in the greatest profusion. By withholding the medicine, therefore, its character was sure to suffer without a chance of its acquiring that reputation, to which it

\* "The delicacy of constitutions among women in high life has produced an imbecility of practice, not only in London, but throughout the kingdom, which first infects the medical people who are immediately employed in the disorders of this class. Although there may sometimes be found one or two among these who are not the most learned or judicious practitioners, yet they are the richest, which contributes not a little to the spreading of this infection." Dr. GEORGE FORDYCE, *Med. Trans.* Vol. I. p. 254, 1793.

would be entitled from any degree of beneficial operation in circumstances so desperate. I firmly believed the trial to be destitute of risk: and I saw no hope either from nature (I mean the restorative powers of the constitution) or from the established practices of art.

The reader is acquainted with the consequences of these reflections. Many days, indeed I can by this time say, several weeks of unwonted ease and cheerfulness have been procured. What may be their number to come is uncertain. But nothing in the practice of physic was ever, in my opinion, clearer than the cause to which they were owing. The medicine first amended the habit, as it would seem, and then gradually acquired power over the paroxysms. A regimen, adapted to the varying state of the system, did much to prevent feverish chills and heats. I was astonished to find how totally this simple mode of alleviation had been hitherto neglected.

Were I obliged to lay before a gouty sufferer what, according to my present opinion, he might justly expect from the new remedy, my representation would be nearly of this kind. “The question of safety presents itself first to every man of common prudence. It is a question on which I can throw no new light. The first trials are not of yesterday: and, in the trials from first to last, you see there is great variety of habits, callings, and stages. As far as I know, from observation and enquiry, every patient who has taken the medicine is alive; which is, perhaps, more than could be expected from the common chances of mortality, much more in a disease, of which the *natural* consequences are so

“ fatal. Where any difference is observable too,  
 “ every one of those who have given it a fair trial,  
 “ is, I believe, improved in constitution. Whe-  
 “ ther this favourable change will hold, time must  
 “ tell.

“ For the rest, you must allow me, in the first  
 “ place, to lay down some distinctions. I fancy I  
 “ perceive good reason for believing that persons  
 “ even of the same standing in the disorder, and af-  
 “ fected apparently in the same degree, will experi-  
 “ ence very different effects from medicine.

“ The facts appear clearly to point out a difference,  
 “ depending upon the difference in rank or station.  
 “ And it is not, this time, in favour of the rich. Read  
 “ the cases over again in this view. If those we al-  
 “ ready have, and such as may occur hereafter, shall  
 “ prove this opinion to be capricious, I shall readily  
 “ give it up. If it turn out just, I think I can ac-  
 “ count for the variations.

“ What is the point, in which those, that have mo-  
 “ ney enough to command the productions of art and  
 “ nature, whether peers, simple squires or traders,  
 “ most generally coincide? Is it not in labouring to  
 “ undermine the constitution? Does not almost every  
 “ day contribute something towards weakening the  
 “ vital stamina? Do not they begin early, and perse-  
 “ vere uniformly, in eating and drinking to excess?  
 “ Do they not, early also, if born to wealth, or even  
 “ to the chance of acquiring it, give into other debi-  
 “ litating excesses, from which their inferiors are  
 “ happily preserved by hardship and fatigue? When  
 “ the organs are fairly worn down, instead of giving  
 “ them respite, do they not do themselves violence

“ by the stimulus of imagination? And, as they  
 “ otherwise would pine in listlessness, do they not  
 “ perpetually use the ideas of past pleasures as pro-  
 “ vocatives? Thus they whip and spur themselves till  
 “ they are absolutely foundered.

“ Whatever it is that labour and air contribute to-  
 “ wards recruiting the frame, in this the gentry fall  
 “ short of the class immediately below them—a class  
 “ which shares with them, in some measure, the ho-  
 “ nours of the gout.

“ One article seems to me of the utmost import-  
 “ ance here. It is that of artificial warmth. What-  
 “ ever living system is exposed for any considerable  
 “ time or number of times, to heat beyond the de-  
 “ gree that feels comfortable to a robust person, in-  
 “ ured to moderate labour, not stinted in food, and  
 “ accustomed to the free air, loses of its vitality, or  
 “ becomes less susceptible or dead to many agents.  
 “ All observation and all experiments upon animals,  
 “ of which a vast number might be enumerated,  
 “ agree in this conclusion;—that the gentry, (com-  
 “ paratively with the yeomanry, for example,) stew  
 “ themselves into this sort of lifelessness or insuscep-  
 “ tibility. Those who compare the diseases of the  
 “ poor with those of the rich, will find that some  
 “ capital articles of the *materia medica* produce a  
 “ much more certain and speedy curative effect upon  
 “ the poor. No one cause, perhaps, has more to do  
 “ with this than the difference of heat, in which the  
 “ parties live. The other ways, in which the rich  
 “ overstimulate themselves without giving their jaded  
 “ organs breathing time, doubtless contribute their  
 “ share.

“ This is not to be understood as if there could be  
 “ no compensation. So much gin, for example, may  
 “ bring a poor man’s nerves to as great torpor, as so  
 “ much warmth a rich man’s.

“ Thus, then, I would account for the *less ready*  
 “ agency of the new gout-medicine, should the fact  
 “ prove to be so, upon opulent patients. Stomachs  
 “ less vitiated are so much more alive to its im-  
 “ pression ; or else the sympathy of distant parts with  
 “ the stomach is so very variable, that one must wait  
 “ two or three days for that benefit in one case, which  
 “ a few hours may bring in another.

“ This distinction may sound unpleasant to the  
 “ discoverer. It may deter rich patients. They  
 “ will be apt enough to say, *Oh ! if I cannot be*  
 “ *eased immediately, I’ll none of your pretended pa-*  
 “ *nacea.* I am sorry, but it is not in my power to  
 “ help it. I wish the gout would always go at the  
 “ first touch, like a spring. But since I think it will  
 “ not be so, I must apprise patients of the fact. And  
 “ should I ever have truths, more disagreeable still,  
 “ to tell on the same subject, I shall tell them with  
 “ equal bluntness.

“ But there is another circumstance of frequent,  
 “ though not general occurrence.—I do not speak of  
 “ mental irritation, though concerning anxiety and  
 “ the passions that slowly prey upon the frame or tear  
 “ it to pieces, we may assert that this part of the  
 “ account is not in favour of the rich.—What I have  
 “ in mind is *the use of opiates* early in attacks of  
 “ gout. While the inflammation lasts, this powerful  
 “ drug acts perniciously, I believe, in two ways. It  
 “ co-operates with the gout in promoting the dis-

“ organization of the affected parts. The most remarkable gouty cripples I have seen, have been where medical attendants most abused opiates, or where impatience has led the patient to abuse it most himself in the rage of pain. When the liver is inflamed or gorged, nothing can be more pernicious than opiates. They increase the evil, and so tend to bring on palsy\* or hydrothorax.

\* As far as I am acquainted with the unwritten history of modern medical practice, Dr. WARREN had a large share in the introduction of opium during high gouty inflammation. Early in his career, when he applied his faculties seriously to his profession, he had success with opium. Afterwards, I suspect it ceased to be the habit of his mind to analyse and class the multifarious phænomena that fell under his notice, and to compare them with the observations of others. Concerning opium, an opinion of his stands recorded by Dr. Blane, which I think likely to do as much mischief in the world as any ten quack advertisements, if they were all believed to the full extent of their professions. “ Opium, in complaints both of a general and local nature, proves useful not merely as palliative, by the removal of temporary pain or spasm, but as a principal instrument of recovery, *by allowing the powers of life to exert their natural action in consequence of the removal of irritation.*” (*Blane on Muscular Motion*, p. 30. What sort of analogy Dr. Warren followed, it is not easy to say. It was probably one equally gross and inapplicable. He seems to have made three abstractions—the powers of life—the disease—the irritation. When the two latter are combined against the former, the odds become too great. But opium, taking off the irritation, makes fair play. Now, according to the best observers from SYDENHAM downwards, opium is one of the most powerful of all agents in affecting the powers of life; in producing permanent changes of the habit; in removing or aggravating diseases. What then must be the consequence of a man’s prescribing all day long, every day in the

“ That great man who had such strong personal inducements to seek for lenitives, and such power to observe and distinguish what were ultimately hurtful, when used early in the attack, dissuades from opiates. (*Sydenham opera*, p. 476.) And yet it is since his time that the whole extent of the mischief from opium and analogous agents, improperly employed, has been more exactly ascertained.

“ Now if you be one of our rich sensualists, consider what I have said, and determine, in case you wish for the new medicine, whether you can have a little more patience with your diseased organs than you had mercy upon them, when they were sound. Your’s will probably not be one of those marvellous-sounding cures, which read as if they were only fit to furnish materials for the next edition of Baron MUNCHAUSEN.

“ In that stage of the disorder, which precedes permanent lameness, the preservation of the limbs would appear to be a very easy matter. It would be thought an intolerably tyrannical measure if it were to be enacted, that you should be put in irons, and obliged to limp with them about your legs all the rest of your life. Yet he that wishes for gout

year, with such a notion as the preceding at his fingers ends—especially if he considers gouty inflammation as an irritation to be taken off by opiates.

Should it be asked; *who are you that take upon you thus to censure opinions, entertained by a man of Dr. WARREN’s eminence?* I have much to reply. But it is enough to say, the higher the authority for error, the more urgent to combat it. But, indeed, as far as I know, Dr. WARREN’s authority was never such in the medical world at large, as to overawe the inquirer, intent upon truth alone, and careless about fashion.

" fits wishes for worse, since internal chains are worse  
 " than external : and even these, of many evils which  
 " the wish implies, are really among the slightest.  
 " It is a vulgar prejudice to suppose, that any dross  
 " is discharged during a gouty paroxysm from the  
 " rest of the system upon the exquisite workmanship,  
 " bestowed by nature on the joints. It is the very  
 " inflammation itself in the part that does the mis-  
 " chief ; and if that inflammation can safely be pre-  
 " vented, no doubt it ought to be done. To this  
 " point of safety, the whole discussion perpetually  
 " reverts.

" Where the joints are disorganized, their supple-  
 " ness can often be wholly or in part retrieved, by  
 " rubbing, stretching, and the like means, if the fits  
 " can be prevented. The most crippled patient I  
 " have treated, found that what has been called *mus-*  
 " *cular exercise* brought his limbs a good deal to them-  
 " selves. But to what purpose, when the fits were so  
 " frequent ? He found it to be the labour of the  
 " Danaids. So he cast his bucket aside, and lay  
 " quiet.

" I understand that no change has taken place in  
 " the regimen of the patients, mentioned in the first  
 " division of these papers. Persons, both athletic and  
 " laborious, stand, we see, upon a very different foot-  
 " ing from those who, though once perhaps tolerably  
 " robust, have led a life of indulgence. I await the  
 " issue ; but at present I cannot persuade myself that  
 " temperance in regard to fermented liquors, and  
 " abstinence from the strongest, will not be essential  
 " towards restoring the constitution and the loco-  
 " motive powers of this latter sort of patients.

“ SYDENHAM’s observations cannot be too often re-  
 “ peated even in a tract that proposes to supersede  
 “ his advice—not to attempt any thing of moment  
 “ during the paroxysm. He says, and let it always  
 “ be remembered, that he is speaking from his feel-  
 “ ings—*Should any object that life is not worth having,*  
 “ *if one is to abstain from wine and fermented*  
 “ *liquors, I ask in reply, if it be not more intolerable*  
 “ *still to be perpetually on the rack of inveterate gout,*  
 “ *(for I do not require this strict abstinence when the*  
 “ *disorder is of the milder kind) than to confine oneself*  
 “ *to an unfermented liquor; when during its use one*  
 “ *can indulge in almost any sort of food.*

(“ He gives a recipe for the liquor—a particular  
 “ diet-drink—and says, it comes more agreeable by  
 “ use.)

“ *Certainly whoever has had experience of gout, if*  
 “ *he be a man and not a brute beast on two legs, will*  
 “ *see at once what part he ought to take.—So far Sy-*  
 “ *denham.*

“ On one point I need not drop a word. Nobody  
 “ in the world with the gout in his stomach will hesi-  
 “ tate to take a preparation that shews such power to  
 “ remove it\*, Nobody would nurse the gout there.

\* In addition to the other statements, it is worth while to  
 lay before the reader an account by Mr. Symes, surgeon, of  
 the effect of the new medicine upon the second Bridgewater  
 patient formerly mentioned. “ In July last, C. B. was at-  
 “ tacked with a very severe fit of the gout, accompanied by in-  
 “ cessant vomiting. He had recourse to the volatile tincture of  
 “ guaiacum and to various other medicines, which had relieved  
 “ him on former occasions, but without effect. Two bottles,  
 “ of the new gout medicine were given him by Mr. W. R.

“ How much the spirit contributes to this effect, must  
 “ remain uncertain. The quantity, I find by the prepa-  
 “ ration and by distillation is not more abundant  
 “ than in Madeira wine. On the 28th of December,  
 “ 1802, five ounces by measure yielded, on distilla-  
 “ tion, 10 drams, 55.42 grains of spirit, whose specific  
 “ gravity was .925 at 45°, of Fahrenheit.

“ Probably too there will be little objection to take  
 “ the chance offered by this preparation of driving  
 “ the gout out of the head into the feet. The case  
 “ in which this *metastasis* took place, is the least sa-  
 “ tisfactory of all. It may be said that merely reliev-  
 “ ing the brain by cupping, might occasion the trans-  
 “ fer. I incline to suppose the contrary; the change  
 “ not having taken place in less than several hours;  
 “ and, more particularly, on account of the remarka-  
 “ ble severity of the fit. Perhaps the new remedy  
 “ will procure to some patients, who shall chuse to  
 “ stop at a certain dose, the satisfaction of a fit in the  
 “ extremities, after removing it out of the vitals. It  
 “ may be that this was a real instance of failure.  
 “ Mercury and bark fail in complaints, for which they  
 “ are respectively reputed specifics. But there are  
 “ two facts, which ought to be taken into account.  
 “ I did not give the medicine near so freely as I now  
 “ know I might; nor did the patient follow it up  
 “ quite as I ordered. In such alarming complications  
 “ shall we discard a medicine if it does not forthwith

“ with directions to take three large spoonfuls every half-hour.  
 “ After three or four doses he found himself considerably easier  
 “ and the vomiting much abated. After a few more doses the  
 “ vomiting ceased. He fell into a gentle perspiration, and had  
 “ some hours undisturbed sleep.”

“ answer all one’s wishes, even when fully dosed!  
 “ After exhibition of the bark, the ague has not only  
 “ not been stopped, but the next fit has been more se-  
 “ vere; though perseverance in the same mode of ex-  
 “ hibition has prevented the succeeding. The fact  
 “ stands attested by the physician, at present, I believe  
 “ most widely celebrated throughout Europe as a  
 “ practitioner and writer\*. The last case but one  
 “ seems to shew that this medicine also may gain  
 “ power on successive exhibitions. But, at present,  
 “ we have only hints for future observation, by no  
 “ means, data for general inferences. Our prospect  
 “ in one direction is, however, encouraging. Gouty  
 “ invalids, absolutely palsied or standing, as it were,  
 “ under the tomahawk of apoplexy, are not made  
 “ worse. The observation goes to remove one terror  
 “ which every gout-remedy must justly inspire. But  
 “ I do not expect all who shall take this medicine to  
 “ escape palsy for ever. Does any man, who has had  
 “ much gout, require to be told how this disorder  
 “ shakes the nerves? Successive paroxysms, then,  
 “ may have wholly deranged the nervous system;  
 “ and a specific for gout may do no more than defer  
 “ the fatal stroke, unless the patient consent to ob-  
 “ serve the most consummate prudence in regimen,  
 “ and submit to all necessary preventive measures.

“ How easily one may misjudge in this respect, the  
 “ following anecdote will shew. Mr. WATT will, I

\* *Non rarum est, primum ab assumpto cortice paroxysmum  
 adeo non imminui, ut et validior inde insurgat invasio: con-  
 tinuato constanter remedio in proximum facile præcavenda.*  
 J. P. FRANK, de cur. Hominum morbis I. 65.

“ hope, excuse me, if during his absence abroad, I  
 “ quote him as a guarantee of its authenticity. He had  
 “ heard, with lively interest, my account of the dis-  
 “ covery, and of the first trials. A person, for whom  
 “ he had great regard, was much afflicted with gout.  
 “ In spring, I was to go into the neighbourhood where  
 “ this person lived; it was in contemplation to pro-  
 “ cure an interview at the time. Had the patient felt  
 “ satisfied with the statement, and received encourage-  
 “ ment from me as to his own particular case, he  
 “ would naturally have taken the medicine. But lo!  
 “ the critical intervention of a stroke of palsy pre-  
 “ vented even an interview on the subject. My  
 “ journey was delayed a day or two; and on the very  
 “ day before my arrival in his neighbourhood, this  
 “ stroke of palsy fell upon the patient. How near  
 “ therefore were we to an unjust sentence! Had the  
 “ patient begun upon a course, and the palsy hap-  
 “ pened, it is evident what conclusion every body  
 “ would have drawn. I must myself have borne an  
 “ erroneous unfavourable testimony, and, without any  
 “ real cause, have abandoned the use of the me-  
 “ dicine.”

If the person, with whom I had to deal, had arrived  
 at the last act of that tragedy, in which it has been  
 said that the greatest philosophers, warriors, poten-  
 tates, more rich men than poor, more wise men than  
 fools have gone through their painful part;—if, ac-  
 cording to the ideas of our predecessors, the veins be  
 full of lees and feculencies in place of blood, and  
 the peccant matter instead of being repelled to the ex-  
 tremities, be settling about the sanctuary of life;—  
 if the patient is wearing down by continual uneasiness,

rather than occasional torture;—if mind as well as body, have been harassed till they have become too feeble to bear the slightest impulse;—if the sufferer be equally burdensome to others and to himself; if his paroxysms be as much paroxysms of peevishness and passion as of gout, I should then undoubtedly not be so absurd as to waste my breath in preaching patience to the sufferer himself; nor should I perform feats for a mountebank to proclaim in the market-place; and what I could do, a thousand gossips would vilify round the tea table. But it would be sufficient for a person, acquainted with the misery that attends the last scenes of gout to shed a few unexpected gleams upon the clouded evening of life, and to introduce some comfort, where it seemed for ever banished.

The calamities of life—I do not speak of the calamities which historians and epic poets perpetuate and perhaps reproduce, but its in-door calamities—are too numerous and severe to allow any new or promising means of alleviation to be slightly rejected. And as to medicine, the art that professes to relieve a large share of these calamities, what is it when put to trial in many emergencies? What is it in inveterate gout? Nearly as insignificant when measured by what it can do for the patient as it is the contrary when estimated by the deference paid to its practitioners; by the solemnity of our proceedings; by the quantity of things we can say or write on diseases we can neither remove nor palliate. Before its reputation was established, an Englishman carried the Peruvian bark to the French court as a secret remedy for the ague. As he was going to administer it to his royal patient, some of the members of the Paris faculty of medicine stopped

him, and demanded a definition of the complaint:—  
 “ Why the ague, gentlemen, is a disorder which you  
 “ cannot cure, and I can.” See, to what a humili-  
 ating situation we are reduced by the lesson we have  
 learned from a horde of American savages ! We can  
 cure the ague, to be sure. But of its nature we are  
 utterly ignorant.

It will probably be seen, ere-long, whether the per-  
 son who brings forward the present medicine, has a  
 right to adopt the same language ; whether he will  
 add to our efficiency, while he shortens our disqui-  
 sitions.

I will only here remind the reader that the late Dr.  
 HEBERDEN had the courage to vindicate the *Portland  
 Powder* at the expence of the gout. His reasons, as  
 detailed in his posthumous *commentaries*, are well  
 worthy of the curiosity of gouty sufferers, though  
 they will go much against the grain of their self-love.  
 For every one would rather suppose palsy and dropsy  
 owing to medicines which he can shun, than to a per-  
 tinacious disorder. But as the disorder itself produces  
 the very consequences, imputed to the preparation,  
 it should seem as if these consequences had been,  
 with a great deal too much confidence, wholly laid to  
 the account of the powder. However we may receive  
 Dr. HEBERDEN’s supposition that the Portland powder  
 is convertible into an useful gout-medicine, we must  
 admit one thing on the authority of this most accurate  
 observer. Gouty people die *exactly in the same man-  
 ner*, whether they take the Portland powder or not.

Gouty patients, in general, may not be exactly in-  
 formed of the effects, imputed to the Portland pow-  
 der. The following is Dr. CULLEN’s statement. And

I wish those, who have taken the new medicine for any time, would compare it with their own experience, and decide whether they do not feel themselves more exempt from low spirits and less in danger of the fatal consequences specified than while the gout raged unchecked. “ I have,” says Dr. Cullen, “ had occasion to know, or to be exactly informed, of the fate of nine or ten persons, who had taken the Portland Powder for the time prescribed, which is two years. These persons had been very liable, for some years before, to have a fit of regular or very painful inflammatory gout; and particularly when they had completed the course prescribed, had never a regular fit, or any inflammation of the extremities for the rest of their lives. In no instance, however, that I have known, was the health of those persons tolerably entire. Soon after finishing the course of their medicine, they became valetudinary in different shapes and particularly were much afflicted with dyspeptic, and what are called nervous complaints with lowness of spirits. In every one of them before a year had passed, after finishing the course of the powders, some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax (particularly the latter) joined with anasarca in less than two, or at most three, years, proved fatal.”

At present, there is no question of a powerful stimulant to be largely swallowed every day for years. The use of the remedy, here spoken of, is only occasional; and, in many cases, will be very rare indeed: Nor need the intelligent reader be told, that

the justest objections to old remedies cannot hold against a new one, totally different from any preceding. It would be an odd kind of justice to convict fresh criminals upon evidence given against others a century ago, when nothing appears against themselves. Nor is the theory of gout so perfected, as to accommodate us with a fair *prima facie* sentence.

To allow more authority to any opinion that has yet been held on the general nature of the complaint than to a body of particular facts, would be the utter perversion of sense and equity. It must therefore remain a question upon the case. In reality, there are two questions; and both highly important: *Whether the fits can properly be prevented or subdued?* and, *how far the gouty disposition can be eradicated?* We approach much nearer to a solution of the former. For although the medicine, with a due regimen, may keep suffering almost entirely away, it ought to be understood that according to all observation in times past, indiscretions will produce new paroxysms after a lapse of years.

## FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS

FROM

DR. BEDDOES.

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I UNDERSTAND that the patient, whose case is described No. 16, p. 57, has been lately visited by the gout. But the fit, so far from being equal in violence to that of January, 1802, was even milder than any of his later ones. He was placed, too, under unfavourable circumstances. It is believed, that some of the persons about him insinuated terror of the medicine, when his mind was weakened. He certainly did not take enough of the medicine. However, he returned to it at the close of his short paroxysm, and is now recovering finely. The gradual diminution of such terrible symptoms is the utmost that can be expected. Less suffering in the fits, and better intervals, would be a most highly desirable consequence, in cases of such extreme inveteracy.

Mr. Courtenay, as I learned by a letter dated January 23d, got clear of his violent attack. He had no more gout, and took no more medicine.

Mr. John Powell, Hotwell Road, forty-two years old, robust, florid, and what would be called plethoric, engaged in businesses that require much exertion of body and mind, has always been very temperate, particularly in regard to strong liquors; the utmost he has drank, beside small-beer, for a long time, being half a pint of cyder at a meal. Aug. 12, 1802, he applied to Mr. King, surgeon, Hotwells, to whom I

am indebted for many of the following particulars. He complained of a highly uncomfortable sensation in the head: he had been subject to it since November, 1801, and it had lately become insufferably distressing. He described it as deep seated between his eyes and the root of his nose. It was generally dull and heavy, with occasionally somewhat like *snapping* within the nose. Discharge from the nostrils always gave some relief. Every evening, there came on an irresistible drowsiness, terminating in deep sleep. On awaking about two or three o'clock A. M. the pain in the head was extremely acute. His pulse was strong, and about 68.

He said that, about November, 1801, his ankles swelled, and that the skin had a red, shining appearance, and was very sore. At this time, he bathed his legs daily in warm water; and one day, while they were immersed, he felt a sudden pain shoot, like an electric shock, into his stomach, and thence ascend into his head, where, he says, it has continued ever since, with such pertinacity as not to leave him one hour's entire freedom. His ankles lost the pain and redness in a few hours after the seizure in his stomach. His spirits have been much dejected, and his appetite and digestion at times very bad, never good. Walking up the hill to Clifton fatigues him to a degree which he has never experienced since his childhood, and more than a walk to Bath in his good health.

His family have never been gouty, nor has he himself, before the inflammation of his ankles, had any symptom of Gout.

August 13th, 1802, he was cupped, to eight ounces. The operation relieved him considerably.

and was twice repeated within a fortnight. After the second cupping, he took snuff, mixed with powder of Savin and Asara, which produced a copious thick discharge from his nostrils. He used the warm bath for three weeks, and, on awaking with pain in his head, he used the shower bath; but this was seldom required. Very early in September, he was suddenly seized with strangury, without suppression of urine. Antispasmodic and diuretic medicines, exhibited for two days, did not remove it. September 3d, he complained of total loss of appetite, with nausea. An emetic brought away a prodigious quantity of tough, frothy, grey mucus. The same symptoms occurring the two following days, he took an emetic each day, with the same effect. From this time, he had better health, though, he says, the pain in his head, and lassitude, with diminished appetite, continued. He took cathartics and absorbents occasionally.

December 26th, a catarrh, with sore throat, occasioned a return of the former sensations in his head, with great violence.

January 3d, 1803, he was excessively drowsy, and wished to be cupped, when about eight ounces of blood were taken from the nape of the neck.

January 5th, he was seized, in the night, with a violent pain in the first joint of the right great toe. This increased till nine A. M. It consisted of continued pain, with intervening throbs, so acute as to occasion outcries. The skin was slightly discoloured, and three leeches were applied.

About mid-day on this day I saw the patient for the first time, and he began to take the new Gout Medicine. The first dose was three table spoonfuls of the tincture, with one of peppermint water. It was re-

peated every quarter of an hour for three times, and then every hour and a half.

By the next morning, he had experienced a considerable degree of intoxication. The right foot had become considerably inflamed. He this day exerted himself for four hours in the capacity of auctioneer. He was desired to take two spoonfuls, with one of peppermint water, at such intervals as should occasion no feeling of intoxication; but if the gout should seize his stomach, he was to take four spoonfuls of the medicine undiluted.

On the 7th, he again exerted himself as before, for three hours. He had had a good night. The inflammation of the foot was still strong. He had no appetite. His pulse, at first taking the medicine, was about 70, and rather weak. It was now not above 80, but stronger,

On the 8th, he complained of considerable purging, which increased in violence, when he had half an ounce of tincture of rhubarb, with chalk.

He complained of the piles along with the purging, but there was no bleeding; and, on examination, but little enlargement of the hæmorrhoidal veins was perceptible.

The purging declined from this time, and, in two or three days, the bowels took rather the contrary turn; and on repeated complaints of pain from the piles, from one to two tea-spoonfuls of an equal mixture of calcined magnesia and flowers of sulphur was prescribed.

On the 9th, the ball of the great toe in the left foot began to grow painful. The medicine was taken more freely; and the gout in both feet declined from

this time to the 17th, when the medicine was discontinued. Cramps in the stomach were several times felt from the 9th to the 12th. They were instantaneously removed on taking the tincture.

On the 11th, the patient described a great change as having taken place in his head. He said the long-continued, varying, but always disagreeable sensation, went off. To expedite the recovery of the right foot six leeches were applied.

On the 18th, while the feet were still weak, and the patient by no means recruited, he went out on business—was obliged to stand for an hour and half, and to attend all this time to the casting up of a very long and minute account. In the evening, he eat imprudently of water-gruel, and had a vomiting of glairy matter, similar to what the emetics had brought up in Sept. 1802. He had felt a snapping in his nostrils; but no disagreeable sensation in the head.

On the 19th, he felt well, and found his appetite returning.

On the 23d of January, Mr. Powell's appetite returned—his head and stomach well—some uneasiness in his right foot last night. The severe trial of his feet and head, together with the error in diet, had no further tendency to produce a relapse.

On the 26th, he took Port wine and water, with sugar. He afterwards became sick, and threw up some extremely acid matter from his stomach, and had scalding stools. He has also had some pain of his right foot. His head has continued free from pain. He says, the discharge is become less gross and copious. His appetite has returned, to which the use of a chalybeate medicine may have contributed. He

says, also, that he has a feeling of health to which he has been long a stranger.—Jan. 30th.

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This case is not sufficiently advanced to furnish any decisive conclusion respecting the efficacy of the medicine. A twelvemonth, at least, must intervene before any sure opinion can be formed. The gout will probably again and again attack the parts it has so long infested. It is intended to oppose the medicine instantly to every new attack, in the hope of removing the disposition altogether, or, at least, of freeing the head and stomach. Probably a quantity of Madeira would have increased the inflammation in the feet to the same extent. One thing only I regard as peculiar to the medicine. It probably prevented the attack from rising to any height in the left foot; for here, as far as could be judged from the pain, it threatened to become as violent as in the right. The pertinacity of the inflammation in the right foot is remarkable. It is similar to what occurred in Mr. Waller, whose head had been so long affected.

When the stomach was threatened, the medicine performed all that its most sanguine advocate could expect. If it had an immediate tendency to produce any of the bad effects ascribed to former gout medicines, this was an occasion in which they should have appeared. The vital organs had been much affected by gout for above a twelvemonth before. Indeed, from the patient's expressions, one would suppose they had never been entirely free. There were frequent tendencies to apoplexy; and, we see, all affection of the head disappeared under the use of the

tincture. On first seeing Mr. Powell, I told him, that I supposed the first effect of the tincture would be to occasion an increase of inflammation in the extremities. This patients, subject to the irregular gout, should always be prepared to expect. And, perhaps, in some constitutions, the first doses will aggravate the pain, when it is not misplaced.

The above case would be worth relating, if it were only on account of the admonition it holds out to the gouty to be careful what external applications they use. Here is a patient with constitution enough for two or three ordinary men; and yet his robustness did not protect his vitals, when a change was effected by hot water in the external inflammation. The history of the case seems to point out the pediluvium as the cause of the retrocession. It is of no consequence that it had been used many times before without detriment. The different states of the system are sufficient to account for this difference in result. We cannot point out the circumstances in which the difference of state consists; but the analogy runs through the operation of all natural and artificial agents. At one time they are innocent, at another prejudicial. And no prudent man would run the risk of being caught at last, though he could count upon escaping a certain number of times.

MARY LONG, æt. 26, about seven years ago, had a violent rheumatic fever, by which she was confined to her bed and disabled for a quarter of a year. Ever since she has been much subject to chronic rheumatism, as also to rheumatic pains, attended with feverishness, which latter have at times confined her for two months at a time. During the last quarter of a year, she suffered almost perpetually from severe pains after getting warm in bed; and her limbs were becoming stiff, probably from incipient muscular disorganization. Her health appeared greatly on the decline. She lost flesh and strength progressively. She had little appetite, and was subject to frequent sicknesses in the forenoon.

On the 13th of Jan. 1803, she was seized with violent rheumatic pains about the head, shoulders, and breast. Her pulse was 96, and strong. Concomitant shiverings, and all appearances, indicated a new seizure of rheumatic fever. In the evening, I desired her to take two table-spoonfuls of a syrup (prepared by evaporating the gout tincture before-mentioned to one half, and adding sugar) with one table-spoonful of the tincture and one of water. The first dose produced nausea. After the second, which was taken in twenty minutes, there was some vomiting. She took a third dose at going to bed, and it sate well on the stomach. In the morning, the rheumatic pains had subsided, and the pulse was natural. On continuing the medicine every three hours, no pain whatever was left by the night of the 14th, and in two or three days all stiffness was gone.

January 30th, she says she has lost every rheumatic feeling. February 2d, finds herself better than for a

long time past: Her appearance is greatly improved. What is particularly satisfactory, is, that she took a violent cold on the return of the frost, but without the least return of rheumatic affection. I had formerly considerably mitigated the pains of chronic rheumatism in this patient by the ammoniated tincture of guaiacum, but its effect was not nearly so complete, nor was the general health so improved. Of the gout tincture and syrup together she took only fifty ounces in twelve days. Its action appeared as efficacious in *this case*, where there was so small an admixture of spirit, as in any other. The vomiting at first probably depended on a disordered state of the stomach, and seems to have been useful, as the vomitings excited by the emetics undoubtedly were in the case of Mr. Powell.

I would not suppress so decisive an instance of the utility of this remedy in a disease nearly allied to gout. But I have hitherto been less anxious to prove its virtues either in rheumatism, or in any other complaint where analogy might suggest a trial. It is to its efficacy and to its safety in gout, that I have steadily and anxiously looked.

I daily flatter myself more and more, that I shall never have occasion to regret having introduced the knowledge and use of so powerful an agent among that class of persons, to whom it promises to be most eminently serviceable, and who have it in their power to make it a public benefit. Let them lose no time in ascertaining the real merits of the discovery, and then satisfy the just expectations of the discoverer, who is probably discouraged from disclosure in confidence, by a late most glaring example of national parsimony.

If the preceding cases be not inaccurately observed, or falsely related, there have been, in the course of ages, but few occasions upon which men might, with more propriety, congratulate one another.

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THE foregoing pages contain the substance of the first edition, or public notice of the effects of the new gout-medicine, and nearly in the same order. Some of the cases are abridged; and some are omitted. This has been done to make room for more important information, as well as because the patients themselves, for various reasons, did not give the remedy any continuation of fair trial. Some, as medical practitioners often lament, on the first remission of pain or abatement of symptoms, eagerly seize the pretext for omitting their medicines intirely, or taking them imperfectly: or because it was not possible to obtain a statement or continuation of their cases in time for this publication.

Those that follow have arisen probably in consequence of that publication and the recommendation of the persons therein named. Some of these will be related in considerable detail, that the ardent inquirer may enter into every necessary explanation: others less so, that those who have not leisure for attending to long cases may inquire of their friends who have tried the medicine, and thereby obtain the benefit which it promises.

A few of the cases in the last edition will be continued in their effects to the present time. And such continuation is related principally to shew that a long

and steady preservance in the medicine is attended with *renovating* effects on the general habit, instead of the dangerous consequences of which some affect to be apprehensive.

The discoverer for himself has the satisfaction to state that his general health is good. That it is better than it used to be before he used the medicine of which he has related so much. That he has had no gout since his preceding declaration in the first part of these pages. That he has been and continues in the occasional use of it when he has been fatigued by exertions—when he has been exposed in the way which used formerly to bring on his gout, when he has felt dolours, flatulence, indigestion, costiveness, bilious affections, and the long list of feelings that used formerly to precede his gouty attacks. That his muscular powers are greatly improved. That he can bear exposure with less danger, exertion is less fatiguing, and that his general mobility has been pleasingly accelerated. He can also appeal to many of the names mentioned in this publication for the truth of these assertions, as well as many others who have known him for the last ten years.

Some gentlemen have felt themselves so much satisfied of the benefits they have received by this new medicine for gout, that they have taken the trouble to draw up their own cases expressly for this publication: well conceiving that such testimony would be the most likely means of affording satisfactory reasons to similar sufferers for expecting relief.

1. SIR CHARLES TURNER, Bart. is well known to have been a great sufferer by gout, as well as a bon vivant, whose goodness of disposition, and cordial feelings with his friends, always induce a free circulation of the bottle amongst his numerous acquaintance. All the variety of wines have been his beverage; and all the tortures of hereditary gout have been his early inheritance, as well as an ample fortune. He began to take the new gout medicine in March, 1803, with good effect. He persisted in that, as well as his wine; and his sufferings from gout were comparatively very much alleviated till the winter of 1803 and 1804, when he experienced a terrible attack of gout, and which the medicine did not seem to remove so effectually as it had formerly done. Owing (it is but fair to state) in some measure to the supply he then had from my old stock, which had been perhaps drawn too close, and its virtue diminished. But on my receiving a new supply, and he using it instead of the former, his sufferings became less afflicting, and his convalescence more rapid and consoling. Sir Charles has been a liberal patron of the medicine; but unfortunately for its sake as well as his own, his ardent disposition to enjoy convivial company does not allow of his receiving the essential benefit from this medicine that many others of a like gouty disposition have experienced.

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2. N. CLAYTON, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was attacked with gout, at his lodgings in London, on the 14th March, 1803. On the 15th, his feet became disabled, discoloured, and painful, and ap-

proaching gout was felt in his hands; and in the evening the new medicine was opposed to it. The next day he was found considerably better. On the commencement of this attack, Mr. C. experienced considerable anxiety, as he wanted, in three or four days, to leave town for Newcastle, and as about twelve months before he was attacked in town in the same manner a day or two before it was his intention to set off on his return, but was not able to leave the room for three weeks. As his gout was, by the first day's use of the medicine, evidently checked, he began to entertain hopes that this attack would not detain him in town. He did not take the medicine quite so freely as he was desired in the first instance; but by a continuation of it to the 19th, his gout had wholly left him, and weakness in the feet and ankles only remained; and the 20th, he left town on his journey to Newcastle, with a bottle of the medicine to guard him on the way. How he performed his journey the following extract of a letter from Newcastle, in April following, will shew.

“ I certainly performed the journey here, of not  
 “ less than 270 miles, with ease; and I never had  
 “ any renewed attack of the disorder. I attribute to  
 “ the efficacy of your medicine the great alleviation of  
 “ the pain which had usually attended my former fits;  
 “ and I felt no inconvenience from its administration  
 “ in any respect.

(Signed) “ NATH. CLAYTON.”

The letter also stated, that on any new attack of gout he should again apply for the medicine. But no communication has been received from Mr. Clayton since.

3. THE Right Hon. Lord ONGLEY, for one so young, has been greatly afflicted with gout. Any little degree of travelling or changes of abode usually induced a fit: and he particularly remarked, that the air of London, in a few days, was almost sure to produce an attack. His Lordship came to town before the middle of May, 1803, and was soon visited with strong symptoms of gout in his hands. Immediately, and for the first time, the new gout medicine was opposed to it, and the symptoms disappeared. About the 24th of the same month, Lord Ongley had the misfortune to injure his foot and ankle, which grew painful, and the natural suggestions that gout would follow occurred. But the exhibition of a few glasses of the medicine dissipated both his fears and the pain occasioned by the accident.

On the 5th June, Lord Ongley felt somewhat indisposed with a cold, which was supposed to be taken on coming out of a full house at the Opera, the evening before. On the next day, he travelled 40 miles in an open carriage into Essex; and the day following, about the same distance, to his seat near Biggleswade, where, on his arrival in the evening, he found himself much chilled, with very uncomfortable sensations in the back of the neck, the shoulders, arms, back, and loins. On the morrow his Lordship could not leave his bed. The next day was the same, except that at night the gout commenced an attack on the hips, and soon forced its way to the knees, feet, and hands, and continued its fury till the 12th, on which day the reporter found this patient, about 12 o'clock, in a state of pain and dejection too deplorable to be described. He had not been off his

bed since the night of his arrival; had not taken any sustenance, except a little milk once a day; had scarcely slept; and the faces had not once passed during the time. A large wine glass of the medicine was immediately given, which so much composed his Lordship, that in about half an hour he fell into a gentle sleep, with perfect quietness for an hour and a half. On awaking his spirits were much revived; and the pain was considerably diminished; and gradually improving in both respects, was enabled to sit up a little after four o'clock, and eat part of a mutton chop, with some spoonfuls of peas, and drank a glass of Madeira. Soon after this the medicine was freely administered; and seven large wine glasses were taken in the space of about forty minutes. The effect was most consolatory; producing an entire cessation of pain and great hilarity. His Lordship, in this happy mood, sat up till about 10 o'clock, when he could walk the room with the help of a friend to lean on, and a stick in the other hand: and the faces passed comfortably. After getting to bed, his Lordship became hot and restless, which continued to disturb him a considerable portion of the night. Early in the morning he had another copious motion; after which he went into a gentle perspiration, and quiet sleep, which continued undisturbed till past 12 o'clock. His Lordship, with little assistance, came down stairs to breakfast; and from two to four o'clock rode about his grounds in an open carriage. And at half past five made a comfortable dinner; and could walk about his library with the assistance of a stick only.

4. CAPT. MORTIMER, of the ship the General Stuart, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, on Friday the 13th of May, 1803, at his house, Kennington-place, Vauxhall, was attacked by gout, to which he had been subject, with great violence in one foot and ankle. When he was visited on the Saturday afternoon, the parts were much inflamed, swollen, and acutely painful; and he felt symptoms of approaching gout in the other foot. The distress of the patient was heightened by the expectation that his ship must sail without him; for it was on the eve of departing: and from the attack and symptoms he was in expectation of a long confinement. The medicine was given him with considerable latitude that evening. It soothed the pain before morning, and he slept and found considerable refreshment from it. The next afternoon the inflammation was nearly gone, the swelling considerably diminished, and the pain nearly extinguished, except a soreness in the parts that had been affected. The symptoms in the other foot had entirely disappeared. The patient now enjoyed wonderful complacency, arising, in a great measure, without doubt, from the cheering hope he now began to entertain that he should be enabled to attend to the duties of his station. The third day, Monday, he was so far recovered, that he had serious thoughts of going to the Jerusalem Coffee-house, in the city, to attend to the business of the ship; but, at last, judged it prudent to wait one day longer. He, however, walked this day in his garden, to make trial of what he could perform. On the Tuesday he went into the city to his business as usual. He now limped a little from weakness and soreness in the foot and ankle, that had been

most affected ; but this going off in a few days, he proceeded on his voyage, in perfect health, before the end of the month.

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5. THE Right Honourable Lord STAWELL, in the spring and summer of 1803, had taken the new gout medicine with considerable satisfaction. It was used but moderately, and only when symptoms of approaching gout were felt, and which disappeared on such exhibition, though his Lordship had long been subject to gout, and hereditarily so : but about the 1st of September (after some exposure at Brighton during the races) a violent gout commenced its career, and which the moderate use of the medicine to which he had been accustomed did not check. The reporter saw his Lordship at Maxeland, in Sussex, after he had remained about three days in a most deplorable state of gout ; not being able to leave his bed, or turn in it without assistance. Between twelve and one o'clock two wine glasses of the medicine were administered, which so much relieved the distressing tortures he had been enduring, that from three to four o'clock his Lordship transacted business with the adjutant of the regiment of yeomanry he commands, respecting their clothing, &c. His Lordship then eat part of a partridge, and drank a glass or two of wine. This was thought a proper time for a free exhibition of the medicine ; and six good sized wine glasses were taken in the space of half an hour. The effect was not only an alleviation of pain ; but his Lordship got up, was dressed, and brought into his library about half after eight o'clock in the evening, where he sat with comfort and cheerfulness an hour and half ; and

little more pain of gout was felt in the course of that fit, though his convalescence was rather lingering from the severe shock the previously injured limbs had recently sustained.

Lord Stawell, under the occasional use of the medicine continued mending, so as to take his usual diversion of shooting and seeing his friends, till the latter end of January, 1804, when, after some severe exposure in Gloucestershire, the gout again made its appearance, and raged without controul for some time, as the medicine was not at hand. But at last his Lordship received a supply, and soon acquired such health and spirits, that he came to town much less impaired in his feet, than such attacks had formerly left him.

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6. *It is presumed that the following case will excite a considerable degree of interest. It is a case where a most steady perseverance in the use of my remedy was observed; and perhaps impartial observers will allow that more benefits than this patient experienced could not reasonably be expected from the operation of any medicine.*

It will be recollected from what has been stated in the first part of this Pamphlet, that the new Medicine was generally withheld from exhibition, except under the immediate eye of some one who had been conversant in its operation. But distance, combined with other causes, would not admit of the strictness of this rule here; and after some preliminary explanations on this point, there was received the following first statement of the patient's case from her medical attendant,

who, it is but justice to premise, stands in the first rank of his profession for intelligence and probity.

“SIR, *Penrith, July 15, 1803.*

“I am desired by Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh of this town, to state her case to you, as I am informed that she is going to take your medicine for the gout.

“Mrs. F. is 60 years of age, and the mother of six children. About thirty years ago she had a most violent rheumatic affection, which lasted 19 months. Since that time she has enjoyed good health, till about two years and a half ago, she was again seized with a kind of rheumatic gout, which has confined her to the house almost ever since; yet her general health is not bad. She complains of much pain in her loins, back, and shoulders, and frequently of her arms and hands; and the middle joints of her fingers are much swelled (but never inflamed) so that she is unable to shut her hand. She has also a constant pain and swelling of her right knee; and as she is not able to extend the limb, it renders it impossible for her to walk, or even to stand, upright. I need not say that she has taken a variety of medicines for the above complaints with little advantage; and if you can make a cure of her, I shall think your medicine valuable indeed,

“I am, &c.

“RICHARD STORY, *Surgeon.*”

The medicine was forwarded to this patient, with such general instructions for its exhibition as could be given from the knowledge the above statement

conveyed, with a request that Mr. Story should, from time to time, give an account of its operation, that the prescription might be varied if necessary: and his first report was the following:

“ SIR,                      “ *Penrith, 11th Aug. 1803.*

“ Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh received your medicine a  
“ fortnight ago, and immediately began to take a  
“ common wine glass full of it every morning and  
“ evening, and it agreed very well with her stomach;  
“ and a week ago she increased the quantity by tak-  
“ ing a glass three times a day without any inconve-  
“ nience; and she thinks herself a little better from  
“ the use of it; her appetite is good. She rests  
“ better, and, I think, upon the whole, she is rather  
“ better; the pains of her arms, back, and thigh be-  
“ ing not so acute. She takes it very punctually,  
“ and is in great hopes it will cure her. Mrs. F.  
“ thinks the medicine warms her as much, every  
“ time she takes it, as if she had taken two glasses of  
“ good wine.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

“ RICHARD STORY.”

Mr. Story's next report was the following:

“ SIR,                      “ *Penrith, 5th. Sept. 1803.*

“ Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh has been very punctual  
“ in following your directions. One day, and only  
“ one day, she took four glasses of the medicine,  
“ one glass every six or seven minutes, and it made  
“ her very sick for three or four hours after; but did  
“ not make her vomit. It also produced a very great  
“ heat all over her body for many hours. Since that  
“ time she has only taken three glasses in one day,

“ and it has always agreed very well with her with-  
 “ out producing sickness. Her appetite is, very  
 “ good ; sleeps better than she used to do ; is in  
 “ good spirits, and thinks she is getting better.  
 “ And upon the whole I am very certain, that the  
 “ pains of the arms, back, haunch, and knees are  
 “ better than when she began your medicine ; yet  
 “ she is very far from being well, as she is not able  
 “ to walk, or even to stand without assistance. As  
 “ she has been costive ever since she began with the  
 “ medicine, she is obliged to take lenitive electuary,  
 “ or some other gentle opening medicine occasionally.  
 “ It appears to me that four glasses, taken as above,  
 “ is rather an over dose for her ; however, I think  
 “ she can take three glasses in a day without any in-  
 “ convenience, and I hope with advantage.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

“ RICHARD STORY.”

In consequence of the costiveness complained of,  
 in the above report, the patient was directed to take  
 the medicine in the syrup form (which was sent to her)  
 occasionally till this inconvenience was removed. The  
 effect this change had, the next and following report  
 will show.

“ SIR, *Penrith, 18th Oct. 1803.*

“ WE all think Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh is better.  
 “ Her appetite is very good ; she sleeps well ; and is  
 “ in much less pain than she used to be ; she can  
 “ stand up better, but is not yet able to walk. She  
 “ is not so costive now as formerly, not having occa-  
 “ sion to take the syrup above two or three times.  
 “ The change of weather does not affect her so much

“ now as it used to do ; in short she thinks herself  
 “ better in every respect. *and no more*  
 “ I am, Sir, &c.

“ RICHARD STORY.”

The next letter from Mr. Story, under date of the 16th Nov. 1803, requested more medicine might be sent, adding, “ I think that Mrs. F. continues nearly  
 “ in the same way as mentioned in my last.” And in another, dated the 17th Dec. 1803, he said, “ with  
 “ respect to Mrs. Fetherstonechaugh, I think there is  
 “ very little alteration in her case since my last ; if  
 “ any thing we all think it is for the better, and she  
 “ is of that opinion herself ; and is in very great  
 “ spirits.”

There is generally something that intelligent patients can say for themselves that their physician cannot so well communicate ; and it had become an object of interest to know the minuter state of this case. Mrs. F. was therefore requested to give this information from under her own hand. She did it in the most handsome and candid manner, which the two following letters from her will shew. Part of which, however, full of eulogium, will be here omitted ; but may be seen by any one to whom it may afford satisfaction,

“ DEAR SIR,

*Penrith, 30th Dec. 1803.*

“ I should be a most ungrateful creature when you  
 “ requested me to write, and give you my sentiments  
 “ upon the effects that your tincture had upon me,  
 “ if I withheld them.

“ I now inform you that I am most wonderfully  
 “ better ; my pain sometimes intirely gone ; my knee

“ getting straiter ; my hands I can now lay flat on  
 “ the table, and the joints are *very much* reduced,  
 “ so that I can amuse myself by working a little ; the  
 “ pain in my back intirely gone, but it is very weak ;  
 “ that you will not wonder at, and I can stand more  
 “ erect. I find the leaders in the hams rather tight ;  
 “ but these last ten days, with the help of crutches,  
 “ I have walked *two or three*, sometimes *four* yards,  
 “ which I think a monstrous thing for me to do, that  
 “ could not take one single step for *months*. I sleep  
 “ finely at night ; my spirits are good ; my looks  
 “ much improved. I have the greatest reason to  
 “ thank — — — — —  
 “ — — — — —  
 “ and believe me, my dear Sir,

“ Your most obliged,

“ Humble servant,

“ DOROTHY FETHERSTONEHAUGH.”

“ I take *three* glasses one day ; *one* the next.”

“ DEAR SIR,

10th Feb. 1804. Penrith.

“ — — — — —  
 “ — — — — —  
 “ — — — — — You will not wonder that I feel those  
 “ severe and sudden changes of the weather—from  
 “ summer, I may say, to the extreme cold of winter—  
 “ yet I suffer perhaps less than one could imagine ;  
 “ and, notwithstanding, I am creeping up hill ; can  
 “ stand up a little straiter, and feel stronger, and  
 “ can find the leaders in the hams more flexible, so  
 “ that I have every reason to hope for a perfect reco-  
 “ very in time.

“ What reason have I to thank, &c. — — — —

“ — — — — —  
 “ — — — — — Once more returning you my sincere  
 “ thanks for — — — — —

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Your obliged humble servant,

“ D. FETHERSTONEHAUGH.”

The ingenuousness that breathes through the two last letters, highly as it is valued by the Narrator, must, however, before a public tribunal give place to professional testimony. Such testimony, wrote expressly for publication, and from a deponent so respectable, will, it is hoped, procure a verdict in favour of the medicine, it is as follows.

“ SIR,

*Penrith, 25th March, 1804.*

“ Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh gave me your last letter  
 “ to her the other day, in which you request me to  
 “ send you the present state of her case.

“ I have now the pleasure to inform you, that she is  
 “ much better than she has been for three years past.  
 “ She sleeps better, appetite good, has more strength,  
 “ and can use her arms with less pain; is able to  
 “ stand up herself without help, and although she is  
 “ unable to walk without assistance, yet she can move  
 “ about the room with more facility and ease to her-  
 “ self, and less trouble to her assistant than she has  
 “ been able to do for upwards of three years past. In  
 “ short, she appears to be getting progressively bet-  
 “ ter. She has taken your medicine for eight months,  
 “ during which time she has taken no other drugs,  
 “ except some gentle laxative medicine occasionally.  
 “ Your medicine, in general, agreed very well with  
 “ her; and she thinks the last parcel the best as it is

“ more opening, and renders any laxative medicine

“ unnecessary. I remain,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ RICHARD STORY.”

In a letter of the 27th April, 1804, Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh, says, “ I find, though slowly, every day “ a little amendment,” and expresses great confidence that her recovery will in time be complete.

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7. MR. JOHN BELL, Dunstan-Court, Mincing-Lane, Fenchurch-Street, London, a subscriber at New Lloyd's, and a young man much esteemed, has, through long inheritance, been subject to gout from his earliest youth : in consequence of which, or of more prudence than falls to the lot of every one, he has been a temperate liver. His gout, therefore, never rose to very high inflammation, but was continually discomforting his life. In the early part of March, 1803, he applied to the new gout medicine, by the advice of Dr. Bradley, to remove some very disagreeable and threatening symptoms, under which he then laboured. It completely succeeded ; and he was thereby induced to continue it as an alterative, and used it occasionally when any of his gouty feelings occurred. Following this plan, he used, during that month, five pint bottles. In April, one ditto. In May, three ditto. In June, two ditto. In July, two ditto. In August, one ditto. In September, none. In November, four.—This treatment had the most satisfactory effect, constantly keeping the gout at bay ; and his spirits kept pace with his general good health, his constitution invigorating, and

his days passing pleasantly ; and he found no more occasion for the medicine till the latter end of January, 1804 ; when, after considerable exertion in a warm house full of company, and exposure to cold immediately afterwards, he was seized with gout. He soon got a supply of the medicine ; but the moderate use of it, to which he had only been accustomed, did not remove the pain as formerly ; but the confidence he had imbibed made him deem it unnecessary to send for the reporter at first ; and when he wished to have his attendance, circumstances prevented it for nearly forty-eight hours ; during which time the patient had been in the most agonising pain—had not slept—considerable swelling attended the parts affected, without any inflammation—a cold dampness pervaded the whole body and extremities—a languor and dejection the most deplorable—no fæces had passed, nor but very little food taken, during the period. The visit was paid about nine o'clock, P. M. In a case of such apparent peril, a *prima facie* temerity presents itself, when a man not brought up in professional habits presumes to take the responsibility on himself.

The patient's confidence in the reporter, together with what he had himself experienced of the properties of the medicine, and the impossibility of then obtaining any medical assistance from those who had known any thing of the remedy, overcame all suggestions for delay. The medicine was given ; and in thirty-five minutes, seven full-middle-sized wine-glasses were taken, without producing any warmth in the stomach or other part, and but very slight, if any, cessation of pain. A doubting pause in the exhibitor's mind now took place, and, but for the wish of the patient, who

was desirous to find the warmth that the medicine had formerly given him, would not have persisted further, particularly as no apparent effect had taken place, and a possibility that the cause of the complaint might have been mistaken. An eighth glass, as a dernier resort, was however determined on, and which almost immediately was followed by a gentle warmth springing up at the stomach, and a degree of pleasure visible in the countenance. This warmth soon spreading itself, produced a relaxation of pain, and the patient became cheerful. He was now left from urgency more than willingness, and desired to take one more glass if the warmth did not become general and full, as no danger could longer be apprehended, since the medicine began to shew that it was not improperly applied. The patient, in presence of a brother, who was with him, finding the increasing good effects, went on to three more glasses, making eleven in the whole; and the consequence was the most consolatory; for in half an hour's time after, to use his brother's own words, "he became the happiest man living." The pain was intirely gone, and an exhilaration of spirits took place, that almost caused raptures. From this, an inclination to sleep followed, and a kind of happy delirium succeeded, for the first moments of it, discoverable by a confused rhapsody of words, in which he asked his brother, if Mr. W. had not taken away his legs, and why he suffered him to do so, and other things equally incoherent. After a little time, his rest became composed, and he passed a quiet night. In the morning the fæces passed regularly, and he felt himself quite at ease, but with considerable debility. He sat up part of the day, had no return of pain, and

passed the following night in quiet repose. The day after, he sat up, through the greatest part of it, and eat half a chicken to his dinner. In a few days more, Mr. Bell was at Lloyd's, as usual, though rather enfeebled from the late suffering he had undergone. In about a week's time, he experienced a partial relapse; but now, knowing that a more free use of the medicine was good, he applied to it early and freely. This, in the first instance, produced sickness, which brought a great quantity of offensive matter from the stomach, but soon dispelled the gout; and from that time his general feelings became improved, and he is now in perfectly good health.

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8. A gentleman in Essex, of about sixty years of age, who had severely suffered from gout for twenty years, and who will have no objection to give his name hereafter, in Sept. last, stated that he had been confined to his house during the winter months for several years past; that he was much crippled in his feet, ankles and hands; that he should have no objection to his case being published, provided his name were suppressed at present. The whole account of his case after he began to take the medicine is taken from his letters, and in his own words. It presents a pleasing picture of the relief he has experienced, and will shew how minute and accurate an observer he has been of the effects of the medicine, as well as the regularity of his diet and regimen.

" DEAR SIR,

" In consequence of the increased confidence I had gained in the tincture by my conference with you,

immediately upon my return, I began with one glass about twelve o'clock, which agreeing perfectly well, I proceeded to two glasses, as a preventative; and have the comfort to say, I am stronger, and have more use and freedom in my feet and ankles than has been experienced by me for several years past.—It appears to agree with my constitution remarkably well, but fear I may be going on too fast, as three of the bottles are emptied this day."

" 9th Nov. 1803."

"Your favour of 8th ult. with the medicine, were received safe; but in consequence of the very cold easterly winds, and an attack of violent wind, or gout in the stomach, my intended journey to Norwich could not take place; and notwithstanding by your direction I have used the tincture more freely, this wind or gout in the stomach has been repeated four times during the cold winds, but by no means with such violence as generally about this season I used to experience the gout there.—I am also much stronger in the feet and knees, and have recovered nearly the free use of them, except a frequent soreness and gouty affection in the right instep."

"Upon the whole, I certainly think myself much better, and have a very high opinion of the tincture; but it appears to require much more in quantity to procure the sensation of warmth (or glow) you mention, than I apprehended: at this, however, I have no cause to repine, as it has now become as pleasant to me as wine, without having experienced any apparent symptom of ill consequence from it.—Two, or even three glasses an hour, or more before dinner, appear to agree, and have the best effect; to which I have sometimes

added one more in the afternoon or evening; but this again begins to lower the stock, as, if omitted more than two days, some gouty affection is experienced either of wind, or in the right instep, but am otherwise quite well, both as to health and habit, and the sharp corrosive or arcimonous sensation of urine is much abated and lessened. Perhaps from this description you will be able to judge and direct the proper quantity; I always experience the best effect after two or three wine glasses are taken, but am fearful to exceed, or make it become habitual and of no effect.—Please to favour me with your instructions and advice, and favour me with any quantity you deem necessary.

“ It has been omitted for a day or two past, and a glass taken while this was writing, which has brought on a gentle perspiration.

“ I do not experience the morning sweats as heretofore, sleep better, and am getting rather fatter than when you saw me.”

“ 1st Dec. 1803.

“ Hoping the important time of trial of the application of your tincture with myself is over, it is with much satisfaction I am now enabled to acquaint you therewith.

“ Notwithstanding my using it as a preventative on the 18th Nov. (for I have kept a little journal) a relaxation and weakness was felt in the right knee, with severe cramp in bed. On Sunday, 20th, the knee began to swell, but with little pain, insomuch that I could not be certain this would prove my usual autumnal visit of regular and inveterate gout. Having but little rest that, or the night following, with an increased swelling, soreness and pain, was convinced by the at-

tendant fever, it could be nothing else but gout, and on Tuesday night, 22d, begun with the large dose, which procured rest at intervals only, the knee being very bad. By continuing the medicine two or three glasses in the day, and the large dose, in the evening of the 23d, the knee became easier, and rest better; it then attacked the insteps, mostly the right, then the right ankle and heel, then the great toe (at the nail) in each of which it continued troublesome for about two nights, and appeared to recede as the medicine was applied, of which I have taken more in the whole than I could have thought necessary, and perhaps the more for proceeding gradually; but I preferred that mode to stopping the gout of twenty years standing at once, if the medicine had power to do it.—In this conflict I was confined to the bed about four days, still experience a weakness in the knee and foot, am down stairs, and can walk about with a stick only, and appear to be better in both health and habit than after any former gout, as none of the debilitating sweats have been experienced,—have a good appetite, and the comfort to sleep well, but am at a loss for a proper beverage to be used at meals. I do not like spirits and water; indeed water in any way does not seem to agree as it did heretofore.”

“ DEAR SIR, “ 20th Dec. 1803.

“ The last medicine was duly received; and I have the comfort to inform you my hopes and expectations, expressed in my last, have not been disappointed; not but I have experienced some gout, particularly in the stomach (with immense wind) during the late severe weather and winds, but by no means in so severe a manner as before using your tincture, to which it

has given way on applying the large dose of three or four glasses. My gout has always been most severe on the right side; that knee has been very weak, and a little swelled since the severe attack on the 18th November last, but not to confine me; and no swelling has appeared in the feet, ankles, or any other part; and at this time I think myself well, and free from gout, but do not venture abroad during this foggy and unpleasant weather.

"Perhaps my using so much of the tincture as a *preventative*, is the reason I have suffered so little, except the painful wind in the stomach (by which I sometimes think gout goes off) I have no manner of reason to complain.—With wishing you the compliments of the approaching season, and every success the discovery merits."

" 13th Feb. 1804.

"At the time of writing my last, I hoped to be pretty well insured from gout for the winter; but although conquered, it was not entirely subdued, nor perhaps ever will. It has attacked the left hand so violently as to cause a very red inflammation, and the skin is now peeling off from the part; it has also attacked the right foot, ankle and instep; but on administering the medicine about an hour before dinner, and at going to rest (without supper) in three, four or five days it has given way to the application, and became better, and at this time I deem myself free of gout.

"In consequence of this success, so very much unexpected to most, I have had several enquirers, some of whom would be glad to know if they can be supplied with it, and the terms.—I have answered that it is *not sold*, or to be obtained without seeing you, or you

them.—Please to inform me in what manner I should answer inquirers on this head, and whether you have a good stock on hand, for I have used much more than I apprehended would be required, and think I find it very salutary and good for my constitution.”

“ 12th April, 1804.

“ The medicine was duly received. In answer to yours of 8th, I would willingly and gladly come forward to second your receiving the most ample recompence for the providential discovery of relieving the extreme torture and miseries of gout—but had much rather do this at the bar of the House of Commons (where I hoped it would be received) than for my name to appear in any publication, as from the great extent and number of my acquaintance, it would infallibly occasion me much time, trouble and expence, even to answer the letters and inquiries from those I could not refuse.—I certainly shall be very happy to promote your interest and success, but request you will give *this* due consideration, and let me know if the case will not do without my name, and if it will be wanted before I hope to be in town sometime next month.”

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“ JOHN SPONG, Esq. of Mill Hall, near Maidstone in Kent, has been subject to gout for thirty years. About the middle of August, 1803, he was in a most deplorable gout; when visited in the evening his fit appeared to be somewhat exhausted, but he was as helpless as a child, with gout in all the extremities and knees. He took the medicine freely that night; and the next day, to the astonishment of himself and family,

dined below stairs, and enjoyed the society of his friends. As this fit had continued a considerable time before he took the medicine, the weakness in the parts occasioned by the gouty affection had but a slow recovery after the paroxysm was over. He has continued to take the medicine occasionally from that time and has had no returning fit since, though he has had serious threatenings that it would approach. How he has managed to frustrate the invasion of his old enemy the following extracts from his letters will best evince.

" DEAR SIR, " Oct. 20, 1803.

“I believe there are few cases, where your medicine has had to contend with thirty years gout; which it is easy to conceive, must be so riveted in the constitution as to require a greater length of time to ascertain its effects.

“ I have paid strict attention to the instructions which you favoured me with ; and have nearly exhausted my stock of medicine ; and the result of my observations of its effects are as follows :—

“ It evidently has the power of keeping the stomach (which I always have considered as the manufactory of gout) free from bile; under which persuasion, I hope and trust I shall be able to give you a better account on a future day.

“ I keep gradually, though very slowly, to recover from the consequences of the last paroxysm which you found me in; I yet walk but poorly; but my spirits are much better.

"I am your obliged

“and very humble servant,

"*Mill Hall, Oct. 20, 1803.*" "JOHN SPONG."

" DEAR SIR, " April 29, 1804

" You are perfectly welcome to add my name to the very respectable list now before me, having every reason to think myself greatly benefited by taking your medicine.

"I am, &c."

" DEAR SIR, " May 20, 1804.

“ A gentleman, an old friend and acquaintance of mine, hearing and knowing of my success in taking your medicine, has for some time past been making trial of it from my store, and has this morning sent for my *last bottle*; requesting I will send for a fresh supply on his own account, thinking that what he has already taken has been useful. As he lives only a few miles from me, I have frequent opportunities of seeing him, and have not failed to make him acquainted with every particular (so far as my judgment will admit) respecting the quantity he should take, and also your custom of distributing the medicine.

“ I must also request the favor of a fresh supply, not having a drop left.

“ I continue to gain ground, and my constitution mending every day. I feel no gout, except when I take cold, and then but trifling, which constantly yields to the cordial.

"I am, &c."

10. His Excellency Lieutenant-general GORDON, Commander in Chief in the Island of Jersey, was supplied with the new gout medicine in June 1803, after he had sent some preliminary statements of his gouty affections, &c. The results have been most fortunate, and his case stated with so much intelligence by himself and a respectable physician, under whose eye it was exhibited, will claim additional credence by being related in the detail of their own communications on the subject.

“DEAR SIR, *Jersey, July 11, 1803.*

“I now forward for your information a statement of the effects of your gout medicine, in a recent attack I have had of that disorder; and I have no hesitation in declaring that I attribute the short duration of the fit to the free use of the tincture, as I have, in general, for some years past, had two attacks of gout, from both of which I seldom escaped without a very tedious confinement.

“If therefore the summer attack is over, I have every reason to be satisfied with the salutary effects of your medicine; and I have accordingly determined to continue the use of it in the manner you prescribe, or such alterations as you may deem necessary from the perusal of the statement which accompanies this. I have not for many years been in the habit of drinking much wine, and seldom any malt liquor, except, perhaps, a single small tumbler of porter occasionally during dinner. Indeed, I had left off the use of either, until about ten months since, when I had the honour to receive a letter from the Duke of Northumberland, which induced me to recommence the use of wine, which his Grace limited to four glasses of

Madeira or Sherry after dinner ; but not to drink any during it, but recommends rather small beer.

“ This regimen I have strictly observed ever since, with the exception of the small beer, as I, in general, use no liquor but toast and water, and confess I have found much benefit from so doing, as I had reason to believe my constitution too much reduced by a total abstinence from spirituous or fermented liquors, and thereby less enabled to throw off the repeated attacks to which I have been liable for the last six or seven years.

“ I have never paid that attention to the periods at which I have been attacked, as to be able to say when they have exactly happened ; I had none during the course of last winter ; but I had two this last spring, the second brought on by an act of imprudence in exposing myself to a severe cold ; and although the actual continuance of the disorder has not of late confined me long to my bed, yet the weakness of the limbs affected has been of such duration, as to confine me to the house as far as six weeks or two months, as the only exercise I could take in this island, must either be in an open carriage or on horseback.

“ I have, at times, been attacked on both elbows, both wrists, both hands, both knees, and both feet ; I never recollect to have had it either in my shoulders or head, nor in the stomach as is described in any of the cases mentioned in the pamphlet you sent me : I have, however, at times had acute and transitory spasms in the last mentioned organ, and which has frequently been occasioned by plunging the limbs affected in tepid water after the fit and inflammation was over, for the purpose of relaxing, as far as possi-

ble, the rigidity and stiffness which has of late years accompanied every attack. I shall, however, not venture on that measure in future.

“ You say nothing in any of your letters with respect to regimen, which I should wish you to do ; I have the most perfect command of my appetite, so as to abstain, without difficulty, from any kind of food or drink which can, in the least, tend to counteract the effects of your medicine, or promote the cruel disorder to which I have been such a martyr ; I confess to have a predilection in favour of fruit and vegetables, and if not hurtful wish to know whether a moderate use of them may be allowed ; but I beg you will not indulge my inclination at the expence of my health, as I have determined to adhere to the use of your medicine by the most rigid observance of the mode in which you prescribe it to be taken.

“ I have long left off the use of butter in any shape, from an idea it was an encourager of bile to which I am rather liable. My breakfast is, in general, a cup or two of cocoa ; sometimes the same quantity of coffee, but seldom tea. My dinner, soup, fish, and plain meat roast or boiled ; I never eat any supper, but occasionally a bit of bread, and a glass of weak wine and water ; but this does not happen above once or twice a month, when I may have company at supper.

“ I am seldom out of bed after eleven o'clock at night ; and, unless confined by indisposition, get up by seven in the morning. The attention to the various duties of my present situation prevents me using the exercise I ought to take, though I generally take a

short ride on horseback when the weather will permit, which is here even more variable than in England.

“ I hope you will excuse this long and unconnected scrawl, as I have been interrupted a dozen times since I took up the pen; and the packet sailing in the course of a few hours, I have hardly time to read over what I have written.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your very obedient,

“ Humble servant,

“ A. GORDON.”

“ *St. Helier's, Jersey, July 19, 1803.*

“ SIR,

“ I am desired by General GORDON to answer your letter, as the great pressure of public affairs, which he has to attend to this packet, will prevent his writing to you.

“ I conclude the paroxysm of gout ended two days after the report which you received in General Gordon's letter, as he has had no arthritic pains since. One wine glassful of the gout medicine was taken for three days, during which time the intermitting feel in the pulse continued. General Gordon wishes you to give him your opinion, whether the artificial Seltzer, or Soda Water, would be an improper drink whilst taking the gout-medicine, after the paroxysm is over, as he has been long in the habit of using it, and found it a pleasant beverage. Not knowing if it might counteract the operation of the gout-medicine, the General has declined taking any until he receives your answer. Would you also recommend the application of the gout medicine, by way of liniment, to

the anchylosed joints, as the ankle of the right foot, is nearly immoveable, and the second joint of the first phalanx of each hand? Would it be proper to use the gout medicine during a paroxysm; or is it to be applied when the arthritic pain and inflammation is removed? How often, and for what length of time, are the frictions necessary? Should General Gordon have any arthritic pain, or paroxysm of gout come on in the morning; is the gout medicine to be given then in small doses to palliate, or to wait until the evening to take the large dose? At present the pulse is free from intermissions. Should it return on taking the gout medicine, is it to be continued in the same manner? In favouring General Gordon with an answer to the above, you will much oblige, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ CHARLES JONES, M. D.”

*A. Welles, Esq.*

In answer to the foregoing I advised Gen. Gordon to use the Seltzer Water, as he had formerly done; and that I had not sufficient proofs of the utility of the external application of the medicine to recommend it to him.

The next communication was the following.

“ SIR,                      *Jersey, 15th Aug. 1803.*

“ YOUR’s of the 29th ult. reached this a few days since; and I now profit by a few spare moments to request you will send me a supply of your valuable tincture by the next packet, as I wish always to have two or three bottles, if possible, before hand, for fear of accidents and cross winds, as it has frequently

happened, since I have been here, to have no sort of communication with England for a fortnight at a time.

“ I have had no return of gout since I last wrote you ; and as I occasionally take a glass or two by way of preventive, I wish to entertain the hope I shall not soon have cause to apply to the full dose.

“ I remain, dear Sir, &c.

*A. Welles, Esq.*

*A. GORDON.”*

“ SIR, Oct. 16, 1803.

“ SUNDAY morning, seven o'clock, I visited General GORDON, who suffered from arthritic pain in the articulation of the shoulder joint, with inability to raise the arm to the head. Two wine glasses of the gout medicine were taken, at five minutes interval ; then six half glasses repeated, at the like distance of time, which produced warmth in the stomach, extending to the affected part.

“ The General remained in bed until eleven o'clock, during which time a gentle moisture appeared upon the skin, the pain much less, being able to raise the hand to the head, pulse in the morning 86. After taking the full dose of the gout medicine, pulse reduced to 76, and regular.

“ P. M. seven o'clock, the pain not so violent ; bowels moved twice ; pulse as in the morning ; three glasses and half of the gout-medicine taken since the morning dose.

17th, Monday, A. M. the bowels affected three times during the night. The pain abated ; but the part still painful to the touch. Pulse regular, tongue

clean, two glasses of the gout-medicine taken in the day.

" P. M. nine o'clock, the pain in the shoulder increased ; the same dose taken as yesterday morning.

" 18th, Tuesday, A. M. General Gordon passed a good night, free from pain ; pulse regular, tongue clean, the bowels moved twice in the morning.

" P. M. Eight o'clock, quite free from pain or soreness in the shoulder ; no motion since the morning ; pulse regular ; one glass of the gout medicine to be taken at bed time.

" 19th, Wednesday, A. M. General Gordon had a good night ; but complained of a pain in the shoulder this morning ; pulse regular ; bowels natural.

" P. M. To night quite free from pain or soreness in the shoulder ; rode out on horseback ; two glasses and half of the gout medicine taken to-day.

20th, Thursday. General Gordon quite free from arthritic pain ; one glass of the gout medicine to be continued for a few days.

" CHARLES JONES, M. D.."

" DEAR SIR,

*Jersey, Nov. 10, 1803.*

" AGREEABLE to your wish I herewith transmit you Mr. Jones's report of a late attack of gout. I am, at present, perfectly free from every symptom of the disorder, except the effects of it.

" I have never as yet used it externally to abate the swelling or rigidity of the joints, as your letter of the 29th July, in answer to one I wrote you on that subject, did not give me sufficient encouragement to make the trial ; and I have been afraid the friction might have a tendency to bring on a fit, which, in the present crisis of public matters, I must do every thing to

avoid, however anxious, you may suppose, I am to recover, as far as possible, the free use of the joints affected. Be so good therefore to write me more fully on this important subject.

“ I now forward you an order for ——— on my agents, which, for fear of this letter falling into improper hands, I make payable to yourself. As there is but very little of the medicine remaining, you will please to send me a fresh supply by the usual mode of conveyance; and I hope it will arrive by the next packet.

“ There is a friend of mine here, who, from dreadful rheumatic attacks, has been obliged to leave the navy. Has your medicine ever been tried in that disorder? And if so I should wish to be allowed to give him some of what you send for my use by way of experiment; as his finances are not equal to the expence of applying for its being sent here. You may be perfectly assured I will not allow it to be administered to any person whatever without your consent and approbation.

“ I remain, dear Sir, &c.

*A. Welles, Esq.* “ A. GORDON.”

44, Upper Titchfield-street, London.

“ SIR,      *St. Helier's, Jersey, Nov. 19, 1803.*

“ I AM desired by General GORDON to acquaint you, that he now labours under an arthritic attack in the shoulder, which commenced in the forearm on Wednesday night. Early on Thursday morning, two full glasses, and four half glasses of the gout medicine were taken at five minutes interval, which reduced the pulse from 82 to 74. The General slept in

the morning until twelve o'clock, and had a gentle moisture upon the skin. In the evening the part was not so painful; but as the General had two laxative motions, the medicine was not repeated. He passed a restless night. The pain much increased, and fixed in the articulation of the shoulder joint, which is extremely sore to the touch, with inability to move the arm. Four full and two half glasses of the medicine were taken as yesterday morning, which caused warmth. The pulse 80; slept since taking the medicine; but the pain not abated. One full glass taken at two o'clock, P. M. The General eat some broth, and a piece of chicken boiled; and at five o'clock took another glass of the medicine. At seven o'clock, P. M, as the pain was not abated, he took two full and four half glasses at the like distance of time. The pulse 86 and full. The bowels affected once. The General passed a restless night; the pain not abated; the part still swelled with great rigidity, extending to the scapula. The bowels affected this morning with three laxative motions; as the medicine purged the General, he has taken only one half glass and drank some coffee, but finds himself no ways relieved.

"General Gordon would wish to know if the medicine should be continued in full doses, when the bowels are affected by it; and if a full or a half glass is to be repeated every three hours during the first twenty-four hours after taking the usual dose.

"I remain, Sir,  
 "Your humble servant,  
*A. Welles, Esq.* "CHARLES JONES."

" SIR,      " *St. Helier's, Jersey, Nov. 21, 1803.*

" Since my letter of the 19th, I am sorry to inform you, that General Gordon is confined to his bed : the gout still continues fixed in the shoulder, extending to the wrist, and in the joint of the great toe.

" On Saturday, one half glass of the medicine was repeated every three hours ; the pain did not abate ; and as the bowels were not affected during the day, two full, and two half glasses were taken (at nine o'clock in the evening) which produced warmth in the stomach ; pulse 84.

" Sunday, A. M. The general passed a restless night, the pain increasing, and extremely sore to the touch ; the pulse 68, and small. At nine o'clock, two full and four half glasses were repeated. Some broth was taken twice in the course of the morning. At two o'clock, P. M. the pain much the same. One full glass taken, and repeated at five o'clock in the evening. The general had two laxative motions ; therefore two half glasses only were given at nine o'clock.

" Monday, A. M. The general passed a very restless night, having three very laxative motions during the night, and another at five o'clock this morning. The pain continues just as violent ; the great toe of the right foot is swelled and inflamed ; pulse 86, and small. No medicine taken this morning, on account of the bowels being disordered. P. M. four o'clock : the pain continues very violent ; and as the bowels have been affected but once since the morning, one full glass of the medicine has been taken.

" As the bowels are disordered when the full dose is taken, the general wishes to know if the medicine is to be repeated every three hours in full or half glasses,

or if after taking the full dose it is to be discontinued until four and twenty hours are elapsed. As General Gordon is not able to write, he has desired me to mention, that he has but one wine bottle of the medicine remaining, he therefore hopes, that you will send a supply as soon as possible.

“ I remain, Sir, &c.

*A. Welles, Esq.*

“ CHARLES JONES.”

I was very much distressed on the receipt of the two last letters from Dr. Jones, as I was convinced, that the medicine had been exhibited in doses far too small for the occasion. I suggested a different plan; and the following letters will shew the good effect of larger doses under such circumstances.

“ DEAR SIR, . . . . . Jersey, Dec. 4, 1803.

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of both your last letters, as also of the fresh supply of medicine. You were right in your supposition, that the first parcel did not reach me at the time it ought, as I did not receive it until the packet succeeding the one by which I got your letter announcing its having been sent; this, however, frequently happens from the carelessness of the people at Weymouth.

“ I have now got over my late attack, and which, though rather severe, has certainly left me much sooner than was ever the case at this season of the year; and which I have every reason to attribute to the efficacy of your medicine.

The *motions*, as you observe, were not attended with any griping sensation, or were otherways troublesome than what must of course be the case, whilst

under the pain of the attack, and the inconvenience of moving whilst it continues.

“ I will not fail to pay strict attention to the mode you prescribe, in taking the medicine in future, though I wish to entertain the hope that I am safe for the remainder of the winter, which has set in here with a degree of unusual severity.

“ I am perfectly satisfied of the justness of your remark, respecting anxiety and intense application in gouty cases, to which I have the misfortune to add a very irritable habit; however, as the two former are the natural consequences of my present situation, and that I fear I am now too old to get much the better of the other, I must submit with as much patience as possible, and trust to the efficacy of your medicine, in which I repose the fullest confidence.

“ I remain, dear Sir, &c.

“ A. GORDON.”

“ DEAR SIR,

*Jersey, Jan. 9, 1804.*

“ THE prevailing damp and rainy weather having produced frequent threatenings of gouty attacks, I have nevertheless happily repelled them by a timely and liberal application to your medicine; but as by that means my present stock is much reduced, I have to request a fresh supply may be sent by return of the packet.

“ I have the fullest confidence in its effect to keep off the disorder, when timely or properly administered; and under that conviction I cannot but see it as the greatest blessing to all arthritic subjects.

“ I remain, dear Sir, &c.

“ A. GORDON.”

" DEAR SIR,

*Jersey, April 4, 1804.*

" ALTHOUGH I have no immediate call, yet as there is only one bottle of the medicine remaining, I have to request you will have the goodness to send me a fresh supply by the next packet. I have had no gout since you heard from me; but from certain feelings, and getting wet, I have been obliged to have recourse to the medicine frequently by way of preventive, and always with the happiest effect.

" I remain, dear Sir, &c.

" A. GORDON."

On requesting permission from His Excellency Lieut. General Gordon to publish his case, I received the following handsome and flattering letter.

" DEAR SIR,

*Jersey, April 16, 1804.*

" I have been favoured with your letter of the 10th instant, together with a supply of the medicine.

" I can certainly have no objection whatever to my case being mentioned along with the others you are about to publish: and I have only to add, that my confidence in the efficacy of your medicine is such, I should not hesitate a moment to prescribe it to the dearest friend I have in the world, and on whose existence my own peace and happiness ultimately depended.

" I remain, dear Sir, &c.

" A. GORDON."

“ DEAR SIR,

*Jersey, May 14, 1804.*

“ ON the other side I send you an order on my agents for —, and which I do, with more pleasure, from having been able to keep the enemy at a respectable distance for a considerable length of time, which I entirely attribute to the ammunition you have supplied.

“ By a late letter from the Duke of Northumberland, I regret to learn his Grace has suffered this spring from several attacks. I have strongly recommended a trial of your medicine, and I dare say you will hear from his Grace on the subject.

“ You will be so good as send me the second edition of your pamphlet when published, which I am anxious to peruse. As I have given Lieutenant Colonel West permission to visit his friends in town, you will, probably, see him in the course of a few days.

“ I remain, &c.

“ A. GORDON.”

11. SIR FRANCIS MOLYNEUX, Bart. first took the new medicine for gout in the beginning of February, 1804. And began its use in the early stage of what he considered his formidable winter attack. In the first instance the medicine was not exhibited so freely as is sometimes necessary for a speedy removal of the pain, which in this case continued with considerable severity for two nights. A patient so discriminating as Sir F. could want but little instruction for the management of such a medicine in his own case ; for by pushing it a little, or forbearing as his feelings and

judgment dictated, there was but trifling pain experienced afterward, although the gout visited in succession almost all the stations where it had formerly wreaked its vengeance; and in the space of ten days was entirely subdued. The convalescence was proportionally short and gratifying; and as the medicine was begun and continued under the daily observation of Dr. Pitcairn, it is presumed there is no risk of contradiction in stating, that both Sir F. and his physician were well pleased with the effects produced in this case by the medicine.

The circumspection of Sir F. in the foregoing case, may be of considerable use in the future exhibition of this drug; as it will probably be found best in some cases not to attempt to dislodge the gout at once; but, by a gradual progress, overcome its operation. And it has been, by observation only, that the best modes of exhibiting this remedy have been so far ascertained.

F. MOLYNEUX.

On presenting the foregoing statement to the inspection of Sir Francis Molyneux, he readily affixed his name to it as a mark of his approbation.

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Many more cases might be related where the medicine has shewn a decided power over the painful paroxysm; and where the patients have come out of the fit with spirits less jaded, and the limbs less injured than formerly; but it would exhaust the reader's patience, and swell the pamphlet to little purpose, as it is presumed that there is already sufficient

detail, therefore a few others only will be shortly enumerated.

In the beginning of April, 1803, Capt. Smales, late commander of an East India ship, was relieved from a very considerable attack of gout, at Walworth, Surrey, and passed through the last winter without any attack, which with him has been unusual for several years.

In May 1803, Mr. JOHN POWERS, Wine merchant, Lime-street, near the India House, and who had been much subject to gout, began to use the medicine whenever he felt gouty symptoms, and has to this time constantly succeeded in dispelling them, as well as of obtaining a considerable degree of elasticity in his feet and ankles, that former gout had rendered in some measure rigid.

June 3, 1803, Mr. ATKINS, 57, Russel square, was relieved, in a short time, from a sharp inflammatory gout in his foot: it being his first attack, or nearly so.

On the 19th June, 1803, J. J. ALVARES, Esq. of Hackney, aged 72, had a general gout all over him, so as not to be able to turn himself on the bed; yet was enabled by a free use of the medicine to come down stairs in five or six days.

About the 24th August, 1803, Mr. HINES, manager of the Norwich theatre, was relieved from a fit of gout in a few days at Yarmouth.

December 5, 1803. Mrs. BEAL, of Limehouse, took the medicine with great success for a general and severe suffering from a complication of rheumatic gout, lumbago, and sciatica.

During the last winter, Lieut. Colonel West, of the third regiment gar. battalion, stationed in Jersey,

took the new medicine with considerable advantage. Lieutenant Colonel West has been a great martyr to gout.

In February and March 1804, both Mr. and Mrs. COOPER, of Jermyn-street, took the medicine for gout, to which they had been long subject, with good effect and great satisfaction to themselves.

Mr. ZACHARY, steward to Lady Dacre, Bell-house, Essex, in the latter end of February, 1804, began to take the medicine for a complication of gout and rheumatism, attended with so much debility that he had not left his room for many months. His convalescence has been most satisfactory; and his general health and spirits have been much improved.

Very lately R. KETTO, Esq. of the dock-yard, Deptford, received almost immediate relief from a painful paroxysm of gout by a free exhibition of the medicine.

Also Mr. W. POULTON, surgeon, Maidenhead, Berks, was soon relieved from severe pain by a like exhibition.

The following short letter is given *literatim*, and will speak for itself. It is from a gentleman of respectability in Northamptonshire. Mr. Vise, surgeon, of Stilton, is a voucher for the operation of the medicine on this patient.

#### MR. WELLES.

“SIR, *Thrapston, Dec. 4, 1803.*

“A FRIEND of mine was seized with a violent fit of the gout, and knowing that I had some of your medicine, pressed me very hard to spare him two quart

bottles of it. From the manner in which you let me have it, I did not think myself at liberty to comply with his request; but as there is no resisting the importunities of a person in distress, I at last consented. He took it, and got well in the course of a few days, and has remained so ever since. On Thursday last I was myself attacked with a gouty affection of one knee, which was so considerably increased by taking cold on returning home on Friday, that in the evening it had a most tremendous appearance. I took the medicine at night, which gave me ease; and I was yesterday much better, and to-day better still, so that I hope to get up. My stock of medicine is however so much reduced, that I must beg of you to favour me with a fresh supply by the Thrapston coach of Tuesday next, and charge what you think right for the two quart bottles to this Gentleman. His name is ——— a man in respectable circumstances; therefore please to inclose him a bill. As soon as I am able, I will give you farther particulars, and am persuaded you will find this a very strong case.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Very truly your’s, &c.”

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It will be observed, that the following continuation of cases are those of gentlemen that have for several years used the medicine whenever they have found occasion. And perhaps may remove some of the apprehensions of those that are in the habit of asking, “ what will the consequences be after a lapse “ of years, &c.” And the liberty is taken of giving them from the communications of the patients themselves. They will also further shew, that a free and

habitual use of this medicine does not cause its effects to be lessened.

“ DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received both the parcels, though I suffered much by the first not being delivered in due time. I found myself feverish, and the pains increasing, and I had no passage from Friday morning. The medicine arrived on Wednesday morning, you may suppose I applied to it immediately: it produced a passage that evening, from whence the fever began to diminish, and the pains abated, and I am now as much better as could be expected. I begin to be convinced, that though perhaps in habits like mine, where the gout has been fixed for many years, it may not effect a perfect cure; yet it certainly shortens the fits, and renders them less painful and severe.

“ I remain, dear Sir,

*Dunraven Castle,*

“ Most truly your's,

Dec. 4, 1803.

“ THOS. WYNDHAM.”

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the medicine has nearly conquered this fit, indeed, I may say entirely; only from weakness I am not able to walk. I think, in this last fit, it has shewn its efficacy more than heretofore, as I have used it freely, I shall be obliged by another supply.

“ I remain, Sir,

*Dunraven Castle,*

“ Your faithful servant,

Dec. 8, 1803.

THOMAS WYNDHAM.”

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I AM this day favoured with your's, and beg to assure you, that it will give me great pleasure to bear

testimony of the good effects of your medicine, in any way that can be most effectual to bring it into general use; and therefore if the certificate is to be published, as you describe, I beg my name may be added; or if it would be more satisfactory to have it in my own hand-writing, and you will send it down, I will sign and return it immediately.

I had an attack of gout in April, and having recourse to the medicine, I received the usual benefit of its alleviating and shortening the fit. Before I took it my bowels were disordered, and several medicines tried to bring them to a proper tone, but without effect; and when I had taken about four glasses, I found the wished for effect, and a gradual amendment in that respect. Am now tolerably well; but do not think myself perfectly equal to the bustle of London. When you have plenty by you, I shall be obliged by your sending me a fresh supply.

“ I remain, dear Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

*Dunraven Castle,*

“ THOMAS WYNDHAM.”

*May 17, 1804.*

“ *Brayton, May 26, 1803.*

“ SIR W. LAWSON begs leave to inform Mr. Welles, that he has now, for upwards of twelve months, taken, occasionally, the new gout medicine, and invariably with good effect. His attacks have been less frequent, the painful paroxysms have always been relieved; upon the whole the confinement rendered comparatively short; and, in the intervals, he feels his general health very much improved: he, therefore, continues to take it with the fullest confidence in its efficacy.

" Sir W. Lawson is, at present, confined by gout, (the only attack he has had for five months past) and in this, as in the preceding instances, has experienced its beneficial effects,

" SIR,

" EVER since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have been very ill; but the gout had nothing to do with it. You are perfectly at liberty to add my name to the declaration in favour of your medicine; of the efficacy of which I have the highest reason to be satisfied.

" I am, Sir,

" Your most obedient servant,

*Saturday evening,*

" W. LAWSON."

*Feb. 28, 1804.*

" *Weston, Sept. 13, 1803, near Olney, Bucks.*

" SIR,

" ABOUT eight days ago I had a return of the gout in my knee, attended with considerable pain, inflammation, and swelling. I had immediate recourse to your medicine, and have taken large quantities ever since. The inflammation is much abated, and the fit, hitherto, has proceeded no farther: but, after so great a consumption, my stock of medicine is nearly exhausted, I should, therefore, be obliged to you to send me another cargo; for I intend taking it every night till the pain has entirely left me.

" I remain,

" Your obedient humble servant,

" GEO. COURTENAY."

" SIR, *Weston, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1804.*

" I MUST again petition for some more of the medicine. The painful and inflammatory part of this fit has been shorter than usual, owing to the power of the medicine; but as the gout occasionally menaces me in different parts, I have plied him with your ammunition; and, I am still taking it. A farther supply will therefore much oblige your obedient servant,

" GEO. COURTENAY."

*No. 18, Marlborough-buildings, Bath,*

" SIR, *May 4, 1804.*

" HAVING repeatedly taken, lately, some of your medicine, and hitherto prevented some very alarming symptoms from coming to a fit, I have almost exhausted what I had, &c.

" I am your obedient humble servant,

" GEO. COURTENAY."

MR. WELLES.

" SIR,

" I HAVE the pleasure to state, that my health has been remarkably good since I took your medicine for gout in December, 1802. About the beginning of August, 1803, I had an attack of gout in my left hand, and not having the medicine by me to oppose it for a day and a half, or two days, it was much disabled, swoln, red, and painful; but then applying the medicine freely, the pain subsided, the inflammation disappeared; and, in a few days, I recovered the use of my hand. The gout did not attack any other part of me. About the middle of March, 1804, I felt symptoms of gout in my feet, which caused me to hobble a little; but by taking the medicine it went

off, without preventing me from following my usual avocations. I have a few times since had slight indications of gout; but a moderate use of the medicine has constantly quieted them. It will be needless perhaps to add, that I have the greatest confidence in your medicine.

“ I remain, Sir, &c.

“ *Hosier Lane, West Smithfield,*      “ WM. PETTIT.”  
20th May, 1804.

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THE following cases will claim double attention from being drawn up by the parties themselves.

Capt. COULSON, a ship owner and mariner, aged about fifty, states his case as follows:—

“ SIR,

“ For your information, I beg leave to state to you my case of that dreadful disorder the gout, which I have been afflicted with, more or less, ever since the year 1787, when it began in my right ankle; from which time I have regularly had one or two fits in the course of the year; every succeeding one more violent than the former, the pain more acute, and the confinement much longer. For the last seven or eight years, I could seldom leave my room for three or four months; great part of which time I was intirely confined to my bed. During these periods I was not able to help myself in any one instance, being obliged to be fed and moved by the assistance of my friends. The pain never fixed on any other part than the feet, knees, hands, arms, and shoulders. In September, 1802, I had a most violent attack, beginning in the hands, and moving to the feet and knees; the pain was excruciat-

ing, with much inflammation, by which I was confined to the house during seven months, and a great part of that time to my bed room; and although the pain and inflammation did not remain the whole time, yet being so weak in my feet and knees, I was not able to move from one room to another without crutches, and by taking the least cold the gout returned: so that the parts affected had not time to gain strength.

“ Being recommended by a particular friend to try your medicine, I procured a pint bottle to keep in reserve. In August last I was attacked with violent gout in the foot and knee, and took the pint in less than an hour; it caused me to sleep, from which when I awoke, I was quite free from pain, was enabled the next morning to get up, dress myself, and leave my room, when from a similar attack I have before been confined several months. The latter part of the following month had another attack much more violent than the former. It began in my foot, and soon spread to my hands, knees, and head, where I had never had it before. By getting a plentiful supply of the medicine, it gave me almost immediate relief, and carried off the fit, so that I was enabled to walk in eight or ten days; the attack not leaving that weakness I formerly experienced, which I attribute solely to the medicine. Since that time I have never had any attack to confine me; for when I feel any symptoms of gout, I take three glasses, and sometimes a pint of the medicine, which always carries it off; and I flatter myself, that by always having a little to take occasionally, I shall never have the fit so violent as to confine me; and am convinced, from the great benefit I have received, that had I known the medicine a few years

before, I should have now been free from the disability of gout, and as active as most men of my age. I remain, dear Sir, with gratitude,

“ Your humble servant,

“ *Sampson Gardens, Wapping,*

“ B. COULSON.”

*April 25th, 1804.*

DR. COYTE states his case as follows :—

“ DEAR SIR,

“ The least I can do, in return for your permitting me to have in reserve your gout medicine to make trial of when an opportunity should offer, either for myself or patient, will be to give you the following accurate and faithful account of the effect of it on myself, and which I leave to you, to make any use of you may judge most proper.

“ On the 16th of November, 1803, I was attacked with the gout, near the nail of the great toe, from whence some hard knotted chalk was forcing its way. In the evening I took three large spoonfulls of your medicine ; shortly after, one more, and went to bed : there I soon felt a pleasant glow all over me ; but I had, notwithstanding, a restless and unquiet night.

“ November 17th. Very ill this morning, with pains all over me, and expecting a long confinement : I repeated three large spoonfuls, at twelve o'clock, and shortly after found my hand much easier, which had been extremely painful all night : I repeated the same dose at night.

“ 18th. The pain this day in my hand was very severe ; repeated the medicine this day four times, in doses of four spoonfuls each time ; the pain still continued, and the hand began to swell.—19th. In the

utmost agony of pain, day and night, on this and the following day (the 20th) when the tumour in my hand and foot was greatly increased, and I became much more free from pain. On the 21st, continued almost free from any degree of uneasiness. On the 22d, I could get no rest, although the pain had totally subsided, and in the middle of the night was determined to finish the bottle, containing about four or five spoonfuls, and very thick: this I did, and soon after slept for four hours, and have continued ever since to recover much faster than usual, and without that great debility which generally attended the state of my recovery in most of my former fits of gout: and I would not on any account be without a bottle of your medicine in future. It is more than twenty-five years since the gout first of all attacked me, and I will attack it with your medicine again the first painful opportunity.—I remain.

“Your sincere, well-wisher,

“W. B. COYTE, M. D.

“*Ipswich 15th Dec. 1803.*”

The mode in which Dr. Coyte took the medicine at first would surely induce more pain in so gouty a habit as his, though it removed the fit sooner than if it had not been taken, as he seems to be aware. AUTHOR.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq. one of the ushers to his majesty, and of the custom-house, London, gives the following statement:—

“SIR,

“In justice to you for your attention, as well as the hope of relieving the sufferings of my gouty brethren, I will state to you and them, through your next

publication, the effects of the medicine you have, so fortunately for us, discovered.

“ On the 14th of January, 1803, I was seized with a fit of the gout, which has generally attacked me about that time of the year, for more than thirty years, having been fully entitled to it by hereditary right, without any merit of my own to entitle me to that honor. At the time I was recovering from this fit (which lasted me more than three months) I by accident saw your pamphlet advertised, sent for it, and was so satisfied with the various cases of cures certified therein, and particularly with the Reports and Observations of Doctors Bradley and Beddoes, that I was determined to make trial of the medicine, if, after consulting Dr. Bradley, I should still be inclined to do it. I saw him; and the candid manner he spoke of it, determined me to send for you. After stating to you the length of time I had been afflicted with this disorder, which had, from repeated and severe attacks, so weakened my knees and ankles, that I have not been able to walk half a mile, on uneven surfaces, for the last seven years, you gave me little hopes of receiving much benefit by a trial of the medicine at that time, as the fit was evidently declining, after visiting both feet, both knees, both elbows, and both hands. The fit went off, and I was free from gout till the 10th of January in the present year, when it seized my right hand with gradually increasing pain and inflammation till it became quite useless. I thought this a proper time to try the medicine, and I am very happy I did so. I think I took seven large wine glasses, or a pint, in the course of an hour; the pain soon began to abate, and I had a quiet night, I continued the medicine, tho

next day, taking only half that quantity. I experienced all the good effects I could wish, both with respect to the pain and the state of my bowels; I still take from one to three glasses every day; and although the gout has been in both feet, both knees, both elbows, and both hands, so that it confined me to my bed for three weeks, yet it was attended with little pain, and no inflammation in either joint, (except the first seat it took in my right hand, before the application of the medicine). I have generally been a week before I could get from my bed to the fire place in any other way than by a chair on wheels. The first essay I made when I got up, I performed with ease on my crutches; and I flatter myself my ankles are stronger than when I was last attacked.

“ I think I may fairly say, I shall not be confined more than half the time I have been of late years, and with little or no pain, which is saying a great thing for a gouty man; and I am convinced if you had discovered this medicine twenty years ago, and I had known it, I should not have been the cripple I am, and I believe my gout, comparatively speaking, little known and less feared at this time.

“ I am, &c. E. WHITEHOUSE.”

The Case of GEORGE BAKER, Esq. of Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drawn up by himself.

“ On my coming to London, in April, 1803, I was attacked with the gout in my heels and ankles, and with influenza in my throat. I was very unwell for near ten days; but getting better, I went out to see a friend of mine, who was very ill. It was very cold, and I was suddenly seized with a total numbness, in-

so much I could hardly get home. In a very few hours my gout returned, and fixed in my wrist, elbow, throat, and both feet and heels. I was for fourteen or fifteen days carried about, as I was unable to walk, and had only the use of one arm. The gout being irregular and never coming to a proper crisis, I applied to Mr. Welles, who came and gave me two glasses of his medicine; and on going to bed I took by his instruction another glass. Very soon after I found myself comfortably warm, and fell asleep for about three or four hours: on my awaking, I found my feet uncommonly swelled, and my pain much abated. I had never had a sound sleep before during my confinement. In the morning I could use my feet and lay them on a pillow on the floor. My throat was nearly well, and I could make a little use of my arm. I repeated the medicine the next day, and was able to walk about my house. The third day I walked down stairs and up again; and the fourth I went out an airing; and, in a short time, I was able to put on my boots, and had no relapse afterwards; but got very shortly quite well.

“ Having occasion to take some very long journeys, and endure much fatigue, I had a second attack in my ankles, and was in great pain; and had much inflammation. By taking six glasses of the medicine, at intervals of five minutes each, the pain subsided in the course of two or three hours. Before night the swelling began to abate; and the next day I put on my boots and walked about. I have been in habit of taking much exercise since and long journeys, and whenever I feel any acidity in my stomach, or the least pain in my ankles, by taking a glass or two of the cordial, I was always relieved; and firmly believe, if

ever there was a medicine that could subdue man's greatest enemy, the gout, it is Mr. Welles's cordial."

Sir JOHN HONYWOOD, Bart. has given the following statement of his case :—

" SIR, *Boulton-street, May 2, 1804.*

" As I am informed you are going to publish further testimonies of the efficacy of your gout medicine, I beg leave to state the good effects I have experienced from the use of it in severe attacks, both of gout and rheumatism, and to recommend it strongly to those afflicted with either of those tormenting disorders; for four or five years last past (till the last winter) I have been confined to my bed and chair, from early in the month of November to the April ensuing, in very severe and acute gout and rheumatism, and experienced little or no relief from any medical aid. The last year I was seized as early as the 20th of September with every symptom of the most violent fit of gout I had ever experienced, attended with sciatica also. I had recourse to your medicine, and by taking the quantity of four common wine glasses only, for five days following, I was quite free from pain and gout, leaving a weakness which must naturally attend the parts so violently affected. For near seven months I had no gout, and was in good health, and able to take regular exercise. About six weeks since I experienced another violent attack of gout and sciatica; and I received from the use of your medicine the same good effect as in the former fit, and the relief was almost immediate. In the last fit of gout, which was very violent and painful, I took the quantity of a pint bottle of the medicine daily for a week. I can confidently add, that the medicine tends to improve the

general health and habit; and it is of a diuretic and aperient nature.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"J. HONYWOOD."

The following cases, so accurately drawn up by Dr. MAY, will claim peculiar attention, from the medical character of the person who relates them.

"IN the month of May, in the 49th year of my age, which is now five years since I was first seized with the gout in my right foot, which confined me nearly a fortnight, and was for several days extremely painful. From that time I have been pretty regularly attacked every year. In July, 1802, I had it in both feet, and rather more severely. In March 1803, it again seized me, and after a short confinement went off. On the 10th June, very unexpectedly, and without any apparent cause, it made a smart attack on my left foot, which I considered as an irregular surprise, and was inclined to hope it would soon disappear. On the 11th, at night, it was more troublesome, and I was induced to take two glasses of your gout medicine: I felt it warm and pleasant in the stomach, and slept soundly till about four o'clock in the morning, when I was disturbed by very considerable pain. Having a bottle with the medicine by my side, I took one and a half glass more, but without any material advantage. I passed the day of the 12th tolerably easy; but at night the pain returned with increased sharpness, and with much difficulty I got into bed. The inner joint of the great toe was very much swollen and inflamed, and tender beyond description. In the space of fifteen minutes I took five glasses of the medicine, containing two ounces each. On the third

dose the pain totally left me, and I felt extremely comfortable; but thought it proper to repeat two other doses. I slept the whole night, and awoke in the morning perfectly free from pain. On examining the parts I found the swelling very considerably reduced, and the inflammation not worth mentioning; in short, I walked down stairs with little difficulty, and, on the second day, I was able to put on my boots. I should have noticed a remarkable effect, that after the third glass I was enabled to bend the joint of my toe, and move the metatarsal bones of my foot, which before had the sensation of being locked together.

I continued to take two glasses in the course of the day, for three or four days after; when finding no disease, the whole was discontinued. On the 18th of October, I felt a soreness and lameness in my right foot, which increased in the night, so as to prevent my sleeping. This did not, however, confine me on the 19th, as I visited my patients in the forenoon; but on my return home I was obliged to take off my boots, as the pain had occasioned my foot to swell. At night the pain and swelling were considerable, and I got to bed with difficulty. I took one glass of the medicine on my return home, from which I don't know that I felt any effect. I now took five glasses, which, as on my former attack, completely relieved my pain, and as nearly as possible in the same way. I slept very comfortably till about five o'clock in the morning, when I was disturbed by much smarting pain across the toes, which left me between seven and eight o'clock perfectly easy; and I was able to get down stairs with the assistance of two sticks. I had no return of pain, two glasses of the medicine at night

were taken for three or four days, when I again desisted, and have felt no return since.

“ 16th November. I think it necessary to remark, that previously to my last attack I had been for some time very much indisposed in a violent cold, with cough and dyspeptic complaints, so as to have recourse to an emetic and other medicines, since which, with the assistance of bark, I have now pretty well recovered myself. Since writing the above, on the 25th of November, I felt an uneasiness in the right knee, directly on the upper part of the patella, which I could cover with my finger; it was only uneasy on motion. On the 26th its extent was greater and more troublesome; but did not prevent my visiting several patients. There was no apparent inflammation, or swelling; but it was very sore to touch, and at night sufficiently painful to induce me to take three glasses of the medicine. I slept pretty well and continued easy, when still, till the 27th at night on going to bed, at which time some inflammation and tension had taken place, and I was totally deprived of the use of the limb. I slept soon after going to bed, having taken three glasses of the medicine, but awoke between one and two o'clock in the morning, in great pain, at which time I repeated my dose to six glasses, making in all nine glasses of two ounces each; this was done within fifteen minutes, and my pain was relieved; I soon slept, which continued till eight in the morning, at which time I felt myself easy, but helpless as to that limb. I continued free from pain the whole of the 28th, and on going to bed drank three glasses of the medicine, and passed a comfortable night. On the 29th in the evening, I found some re-

turn of the pain in my knee, with a general uneasiness through the whole leg, extending to the joint of the great toe; and, on taking off my clothes, I found considerable tension and inflammation over the limb, which had, in some measure, been aggravated by my pantaloons, which were too small over the knee for its increased size, and which I was not sensible had been the case till I wanted to remove them. I took three glasses when in bed, which as it felt warm, and the pain was not violent, I was in hopes would have answered my wishes; but in this I was mistaken, for somewhat before three in the morning, till which time I slept well, I was disturbed by considerable pain from the knee to the great toe, principally the latter. Finding it was inclined to increase, I again had recourse to my remedy, and greedily swallowed six glasses more in the space of perhaps not many more minutes. This presently lulled my pain, and I fell into a sound sleep, which continued through the remainder of the morning till after eight o'clock, when I awoke and felt myself easy. From this time I continued to recover. The medicine was continued in small doses for a few days.

“ Captain JAMES MAY, of the Royal Navy, aged 47 years, of a healthy constitution and regular life, but who has been much employed in various climates a great part of his life, was first seized with gout in the year 1788, in his right great toe, which went off in a few days, and he felt nothing more of it for two years; since which time his fits have been more severe, and for several years past, he has been regularly laid up from the month of October till after March; his attacks making regular rounds from

elbows to hands, and from knees to feet, attended for several years past at times, with violent spasms in his breast, so that his breathing has been extremely difficult. On the 8th day of October last he returned from London with a slight affection of gout in his right knee. On the 9th it grew worse, when I gave him four glasses of the gout medicine on his going to bed ; he slept well and was better in the morning, took one glass ; at night had more gout, medicine repeated to five glasses.—11th, slept well the last night, and is better ; three glasses at night.—12th, tolerable night, but complains this morning in his toe and back ; one glass in the afternoon ; evening better ; two glasses at night ; from this time his gout left him. The medicine was continued one glass forenoon and evening till the 19th, when it was considered to be no farther necessary. On the 23d he had a trifling affection in the left heel, he again took two glasses of the medicine for a few days, which, on the 27th, was discontinued. On the 7th of November he again complained of his back, which grew worse on the 10th. he was relieved by taking 3ss. of the Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. at night. On the 11th he was easy ; and on the 12th his back was well ; but he was seized with gout in his left knee. He took two glasses of the medicine at night—13th and 14th one glass in the morning, and three at night, as his gout had rather increased, extending to his left elbow and hand. On the 15th he took four glasses at night. On the 16th, being in great pain, six glasses were given at night, which procured him ease and rest. On the 17th and 18th, being much the same, the medicine was repeated. On the 19th, rather worse, repeated five glasses, not-

withstanding which, on the 20th, he was considerably worse, and had gout in both knees and feet. This evening he took eight glasses; his pains were relieved, and he slept the whole night.—24th, complains slightly in the right hand, repeated five glasses.—25th, rather worse, repeated six glasses at night.—26th, better.—27th, continues to mend, four glasses each night.—28th, still better, three glasses at night.—29th, astonishingly better, two glasses at night. On the 30th, one glass was taken and repeated till the 4th of December, when it was discontinued, as he only complained of weakness, and was able to walk without any assistance. On the 9th he again complained in his left knee of much stiffness and inability. The 10th, it continued with some pain, and at night I gave him *Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.* containing four grains of opium, this enabled him to pass the night without pain; but he did not sleep. On the 11th, he was easy in the morning, but at night his pain increased, extending to the foot and toe. On going to bed, the medicine was again had recourse to, and within half an hour eight glasses were taken; this gave him ease, and he slept the whole of the night perfectly quiet and free from pain. On the 12th, his knee was in a better state, but he was unable to move it; and his foot was somewhat troublesome. At night it grew excessively painful, and was more acute than he had ever felt any former attack. I gave him eight glasses of the medicine in the course of twenty-five minutes, without any considerable immediate relief. In about twenty minutes after, his pain abated, and he seemed inclined to sleep; I then gave him two glasses more, which was about eleven o'clock, and he slept comfortably

till about seven in the morning, at which time he was very easy, and has continued on recovery since. The medicine was taken in smaller doses for several days; and for the last week or ten days he has been taking a decoction of Bark, with Tinct. Guaic. twice a day. He is now free from complaint, and thinks himself much better than after his former attacks."

*Dec. 25, 1803.*

*" Plymouth Dock, 16th January, 1804.*

" DEAR SIR,

" The foregoing cases contain an accurate detail of the exhibition of your medicine, and are copies of those which I sent to Dr. Beddoes. The first is my own case; the latter is that of my brother's, of which I gave you some account before; but as that was detailed in a cursory way from my memory, you will find this more correct. Your last letter was satisfactory: and I have no doubt but my brother's case required a *larger* dose, and which indeed I gave him on the night of the day my last letter to you was dated. The event justified my opinion; for it perfectly relieved him, as did a repetition of a similar dose; and I can venture to say, so far I can depend on its efficacy: but how a recurrence of the disease is to be prevented, is the question. Doctor Beddoes told me, in a letter some time since, that if relief did not soon follow, the dose should be pushed to any thing short of intoxication. My brother, or myself, with the largest dose, had neither of us this sensation, though he was certainly confused in the night, and I was under the influence of the medicine great part of the following day. I am, Sir, &c.

" VAUGHAN MAY, M.D."

*" Plymouth Dock, 16th April, 1804.*

*" DEAR SIR,*

" I am favoured with yours of the 12th instant, requesting my present opinion of the gout medicine, and informing me of your being about to publish a second edition of your pamphlet, with a great variety of new cases, &c. I am much pleased with this information, and am happy to say, my opinion of the medicine remains unaltered. I think it a valuable discovery. My brother has experienced a longer interval of health, and has been more free from gout since taking the medicine than for many years past; and it is a long time since I have seen him so fairly on his legs. I am, Sir, &c.

*" VAUGHAN MAY."*

*" Plymouth Dock, 31st May, 1804.*

*" DEAR SIR,*

" Mr. JOSEPH LUGGER, a gentleman of this place, aged forty-six, has, for the last fourteen years, been afflicted with gout in various parts of his body; his fits in general have been extremely painful, and of long duration. He was seized, on the 15th of May, in his right foot, extending gradually to his ankles, and attended with considerable pain. On the 17th, his left hand, wrist and fingers were attacked with great violence, attended with swelling and inflammation. On the 19th it extended to his left elbow, at which time I first saw him: the left foot was not perfectly free. His body was regular, his pulse rather quick and full, with increased heat. In this state of pain I immediately gave him the gout tincture, to the extent of six glasses

in the course of twenty-five minutes. On taking two or three glasses, his pains abated, and they became very trifling after the full dose: his pulse was calm; and he slept, with little intermission, four hours, when he awoke, and his pain again returned, and increased to a considerable degree, which continued nearly the whole of the 20th. He had two stools in the morning, between three and four o'clock, and in the evening the gout attacked his left great toe with much violence, without any apparent inflammation. On that evening (20th) the medicine was repeated, with the addition of twenty drops of tinct. opii. He slept about four hours, and awoke in much pain, with considerable thirst and heat; he wished for some tea, but, on attempting to swallow it, became suddenly sick, and vomited considerably; immediately after which, the pain ceased, his pulse became calm, the swelling and inflammation abated, and he was perfectly relieved. He had five stools in the course of a few hours; after which he slept considerably, and sat up a great part of the day (21st.) He felt so well, that I did not object to his making use of some pigeon pie, and he drank three glasses of wine; but soon after this indulgence, he complained of much pain, which continued till nearly ten o'clock at night, when he again had recourse to his medicine. His pain was removed on taking three glasses, and he slept the greater part of the night. On the 22d he was much better; but as it appeared to me he had still more gout than I wished, at night I directed his full dose of six glasses to be taken; he slept the whole night; since which he has been on recovery, and was able, some days since, to put on his boots, and to walk

about the town. The medicine was continued in smaller doses at night, to the 30th, when he went into the country to attend some private concerns.

“ This case is a striking proof of the efficacy of the medicine. Mr. Lugger’s former attacks have always been severe, and of long duration; and after the disease has completed its course, his recovery has been tedious. In the present instance he had every reason to fear the severity of the fit, as its approach was similar to former seizures, but he has been relieved from pain, and his general health is improved.

“ You would have heard from me sooner, but as the foregoing case is a good one, I wished to give you the result; and you may make any use of it you please.

“ I am, &c.

“ VAUGHAN MAY.”

Copy of a letter from SAMUEL FONTENELLE, late Surgeon in the Army, to EDWARD RIGBY, Surgeon, Norwich, inclosing a Case of Gout.

“ DEAR SIR, *Norwich, 22d Aug. 180.*

“ The following is the history of my own case, which I state in the third person to avoid egotism—I take this opportunity of acknowledging how much I am obliged, and of thanking you for your frequent visits and attention to me during that illness—Should you perceive any inaccuracy or misstatement, I hope you will take the trouble of correcting it, assuring you I have no intention of recommending the medicine at the expence of truth:—I am, &c. &c.

“ SAMUEL FONTENELLE, turned of sixty years of age, was first seized with hereditary gout about twenty-seven

years ago, and for some years after had regularly a fit once a year, affecting the feet only; but for a long time past the disease has extended gradually upwards to the knees, arms, &c. and sometimes to the stomach, attended with greater inflammation, swelling, and he has reason to believe (from observing others suffering under that complaint) more pain than even gouty people commonly experience; and the attacks have been more frequent, not less than two in a year, confining him two or three months each fit generally, and once five months, insomuch that finding himself unable to do his duty as surgeon in the army, with satisfaction to himself, he retired reluctantly from the service.

“Some days previous to the 8th of June last, his appetite failed, and on that day he was seized with the gout in his left hand; he had considerable pain that night, and the next day attended with considerable swelling and inflammation, which increased so much in the night, and all day of the 10th, that the hand was frightful to look at, and the pain intolerable (though he took six grains of opium in the course of the night) extending to the shoulder and round the edges of the scapula. He had great thirst, much heat, and foul tongue. At five in the afternoon the pain abated, and he continued comparatively easy until seven o'clock, when it returned with more violence than ever. As he had so much reason to expect, and dreading such a night as the last, he had sent to you early in the afternoon for the new gout medicine, which he luckily procured in time for him to begin taking it at half past seven, at the rate of a wine glass every hour. The first dose seemed to arrest the pain, and at one in the morning it was quite gone; but he continued the

medicine until he took a pint.—On the 12th, in the evening, the gout attacked the left knee, the pain excruciating, but the inflammation and swelling nothing when compared to the hand; he again had recourse to the medicine, which he took as at the first, and found exactly the same effect, the pain being removed in a few hours. From this time he remained free from pain for two days (except when the parts affected were touched or moved) and then the foot and ankle of the same side became very painful, with redness and swelling; but these symptoms soon disappeared by a third application of the medicine. After this, he had, for several days, wandering gouty pains in different parts of the body, particularly in the right arm, which frightened him so much (having before experienced the great distress of having both hands useless at the same time) that he requested of you to send him a fresh supply of the medicine, of which he took occasionally till voluntary motion returned, and no pain remained. When he began the medicine he had been some days costive, a constant and sometimes a very troublesome symptom with him in severe fits; but in less than twenty-four hours after taking it, he was relieved, and every day after had a natural motion, as in perfect health.—The other symptoms gradually went off; but it was near three weeks before the inflammation and swelling of the hand entirely subsided; he would, however, have gone abroad after three weeks confinement, but was afraid of relapsing if he took off his flannels too suddenly; he therefore remained at home another week. When it is recollected that he took six grains of opium, in the night of the 9th, without procuring the least ease, and that he was so suddenly relieved

after taking the antiarthritic medicine, he certainly has great reason to believe that it possesses a specific efficacy to ease the torture of gout speedily, and by that means to shorten the fit; and he is so convinced of this truth from the above experience, that he is determined to keep some of it always by him, when it can be obtained at any price."

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" *Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square,*  
 " SIR, " *28th April, 1804.*

"As I understand you are preparing another pamphlet for the press, to afford the world more testimonies of the efficacy of your medicine for gout, and rheumatism, I beg leave to state to you my own case, that those who are afflicted with either of the above tormenting disorders, may with more confidence expect relief.

"For several centuries many members of my family, who have chiefly resided in the counties of Devon and Somerset, have been much afflicted with gout and rheumatism, more especially those from whom I am immediately descended.

"I was in hopes, from the active pursuits of my life, and the advantage of having been much in a warm climate, that I might have escaped those hereditary complaints; but I have been much disappointed; for, after crossing the torrid zone, twenty eight times, the gout made its appearance in my constitution at twenty-eight years of age, with the *sun nearly vertical*. This fit was not of long duration; but the disease has annually increased from that period, since which time I have resided in England.

“ I have taken almost every medicine which a rational man would attempt, for gout and rheumatism, used all external applications, and every sort of bath, and those not capriciously, but steadily and uniformly; but from nothing have I experienced any material benefit. The disorder gradually increased from the year 1780, at which period I had it in one foot only, and its duration about a week, until it has fallen, more or less, upon almost every muscle of the body, and nearly disorganised every joint; for many years I have never been confined less than ten weeks, and a great part of that time to my bed; and for the last three or four years, I have never experienced an interval of ease. Sciatica, gout, lumbago and rheumatism, attended at times with violent spasms, have continually tormented my frame.

“ On the 8th of May, 1803, I began to take your medicine as an alterative, viz. two or three large wine glasses full in the day. Almost every month since, I have at times had some inflammatory indications of gout, in my hands, knees, and feet. At each of those periods, I have taken the medicine freely, viz. a quart bottle in the day, and another the next day, when, to my astonishment, instead of being confined for several months as usual, the inflammation and pain has subsided in three or four days, leaving only the natural weakness, which must attend the local affection; each succeeding attack which I have experienced since, has been less and less violent; has been removed with a smaller quantity of the medicine, and in much less time; so that it appears to me to shorten the paroxysm, and to diminish the tendency in the habit to produce gout. I think it

also improves the general health, as its operation is diuretic and aperient.

“ I am Sir, &c.

“ To Mr. A. Welles.

“ THOS. NEWTE.”

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“ Becca Lodge, May 28th, 1804.

“ SIR,

“ I have now taken you medicine nine months, and must, in justice to you, say, that I consider myself much benefited by it. It has invariably diminished the pain of the paroxysm, and shortened the fits of gout. In two instances I found almost immediate relief: when excruciated by spasms in my loins, I derived such ease from four glasses of it in half an hour, as to turn to sleep; and when, having had gout in my head for a full week, the like quantity removed the fit in the course of five hours to my hand. I ought to mention to you that I have found its effects most beneficial when I have entirely abstained from fermented liquors, and have been very abstemious in my diet.

“ I am Sir, &c.

“ WM. MARKHAM.”

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The following letter was received just in time for insertion.

“ SIR,

*New York, 16th April, 1804.*

“ You will probably recollect me, though a stranger, when I remind you, that I called upon you about the 8th of October last, leaving London for New York, soliciting some of your gout cordial. Agreeable to my promise, I now communicate the effect of the medicine to you. I arrived at New York the 1st of January, by the way of Charleston. The voyage and long journey by land kept off the gout until I reached my native place; but in three days after, I was laid up

with the gout in both my hands and feet. When the inflammation had taken place in all my limbs (and not till then) I took, in the course of one evening, six wine-glasses full, and felt very sensibly the glow or warmth you predicted; sleep, to which I had been a stranger for some days, was the pleasing consequence. The next evening I took the remainder (for I had but little, you will recollect) which entirely removed the pain, and the swelling subsided: thus I believe it was owing to your medicine I experienced the shortest and lightest fit I have had for six or seven years.

“ I have desired a Mr. Murphy to deliver this letter to you, and to intreat you for a bottle or two more of the cordial, which I flatter myself will mitigate the fit I expect next winter, and for which I hope you will charge him as low as possible. I remain, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ STATCS, M. DYCKMAN.”

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A gentleman of great respectability, residing in Yorkshire, and well known: in September, 1803, sent the following statement of his gouty affections, and requested a supply of the medicine, if it should be judged capable of reaching his case.

“ I have been afflicted with gout upwards of twenty years, growing worse every year; and the last winter I took to my chair and bed in October, and could not put on my own clothes until April. All fours affected at the same time, with addenda of rheumatism round the neck and shoulder blades, attended with violent pain, great swelling, and long continuance in each part, and so weakened by it, that I have not been able to walk fifty yards since, nor indeed have I been in

my garden but on horseback these seven years. My hands and feet are now so weak that I cannot poise a walking-stick instead of a gun, and can hardly bear my ankles to hang upon my stirrups. To relieve these complaints, I have recourse to a bare warmth in flannel, sufficient to prevent cold, and to keep up a moderate perspiration upon the part affected, seldom take anodynes but at night, when the pain is acute; take forty or fifty drops of laudanum; this lays me to rest, but not to sleep. This I repeat as long as the pain is acute. But what is more hard than any thing, I never can recover the strength of my limbs, although I have no one defect, either as lump or chalkstone, on any part of my joints, that it is total debility, and a constant attendance of gouty affections upon the part; that if I accidentally hit a finger against the table, out comes a large red spot, attended with gouty pain. Thus, dear Sir, am I tormented in my limbs, and pray for relief of life or cure. My age is fifty-five.

The medicine was furnished, and the first effects of it on this gentleman, will be found in the following extract from his letter, under date of December, 5, 1803.

“ SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. and in reply to inform you that I this day received a second supply of the medicine, and shall relate to you the effect it has had upon me. About three weeks since I was attacked, soon after dinner, with extreme cold in one foot and ankle, insomuch that it became quite uncomfortable. I had it rubbed well before the fire, which brought out some gouty pain over the whole foot; the natural warmth returned, but the pain increased so rapidly,

that in less than an hour, I could with difficulty reach my bed side. This I thought a proper criterion to make full trial of the medicine. At nine o'clock I began with it; at ten I had taken six glasses, and went to bed. In less than ten minutes I fell asleep, and rose at my usual hour, WITHOUT GOUT, or any symptom, but a soreness upon the skin, such as might be perceived from a bruise. This fact I relate to you without any comment, that you may make what private use of it you please. I have had a second slight attack in the same foot. I then took four glasses of the medicine, and am now better in every respect, than I have been these seven years at this season. I take up my gun daily for six hours, and feel returning strength over my whole frame. My house happened to be full of company upon my first attack, and when I came in to breakfast at ten o'clock, I leave you to judge of their surprise, having seen me in such extreme pain, the night before. Now, Sir, for your farther direction in this matter, the second night I took four glasses, the third night three, I then left off taking the medicine, faithfully believing the tincture removed the pain and the fit. Would you advise me by way of precaution to take the medicine in quantities, at times, and what quantity. Be very observant upon my case, for I am resolute, and faithful, live very temperate, and have no bodily complaint on earth, but cursed gout. I have informed Dr. Belcombe of it, who has seen me walking in York-street since my attack."

In the beginning of January, 1804, this gentleman had severe gout, and on being requested to state the particulars of it, with leave of publication, the following was received, under date of May 27, 1804.

“ SIR,

“ I do not hesitate a moment in complying with your request, as it is very much my wish to serve you, being, in my opinion, the first discoverer of a medicine that I can be bound to say, mitigates the pain in gout, and shortens the fit.

“ On the 1st of January, 1804, I was seized with every symptom of an approaching fit of the gout, in one hand, elbow and shoulder, which before night became so violent as to render my hand useless. I applied to the medicine that evening, took 10 wine glasses of it, the pain encreased to violence, consequently passed a very restless night. *Monday*, the pain extended to both knees and feet. During the course of the day, I drank one bottle of the medicine; it agreed perfectly well with me, but gave no relief as to rest; passed a very bad night. On *Tuesday* rather an increase of pain, and the gout became general in every limb and joint. I took this evening another bottle of the medicine, and thirty drops of laudanum; neither procured rest or relief; repeated the same on *Wednesday* without effect or an abatement of pain. I persevered on *Thursday* with the medicine in the same quantity; I perceived the pain to be drawing from the wrist into the fingers; and although the pain did not abate, the usual swelling and stiffness in the joints did not appear as it was accustomed to do on former occasions. This night was also passed without rest. On *Friday* I felt myself considerably better, and a great abatement of pain; eat my breakfast with a relish, persevered in taking the medicine as before; one bottle during the course of the day; had a tolerable night's rest, and arose surprisingly better, and on *Saturday* repeated the

medicine as before, with this difference, that I took the whole bottle between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, and immediately went to bed. On *Sunday* I was so much better as to be able to walk. This evening I reduced the medicine one half, and continued to do the same until the 14th day; recovering every hour my strength and spirit, and on the 15th of January, I was on horseback. From the severity of this attack of gout, compared with all others that I have ever had, I never recovered so well, or so speedily free from pain, and stiffness in the joints, which usually remained two months and often more; that I attribute my speedy relief from pain entirely to the medicine. I must not close this account without acquainting you, that although I had as much gouty fever as ever I had in my life, I had no occasion for any alterative during my whole confinement; and I have most cordially recommended your medicine to most of my gouty friends. You will be pleased not to print my name to this account; otherwise you may make what use you please of it; and at liberty to name me to any enquiring gentleman, who may be referred to me, either personally, or by letter.

“ I am, Sir, &c.

# CASES AND OBSERVATIONS;

BY

EDWARD THORNHILL LUSCOMBE, SURGEON;

OF

MAGDALEN-HALL, OXFORD,

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WHENEVER Cases occur in which the ordinary modes of treatment have been attempted without success, it is for the public good, that *new remedies* should be devised.

*Percival's Medical Ethics.*

## CASES AND OBSERVATIONS.

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BEFORE I attempt to draw the attention of the reader to a newly discovered medicine for gout; I shall endeavour to shew, that the gout is not a salutary disorder; and that we ought not to dread to seek out and employ those powerful medicines which may prove antidotes to this peculiar poison.

DR. HEBERDEN has bequeathed us his sentiments on the supposed advantages and the disadvantages of this disease; and as he has, as was to be expected from his extensive medical experience, painted them in their true colours; I shall transcribe part of his chapter on Gout, as it will elucidate and confirm the opinions I would submit to the consideration of the public.

“The gout,” says Dr. Heberden (Commentaries, p. 35) “is derived from gouty ancestors, or is created  
 “by intemperance, or arises from some unknown causes,  
 “which are sometimes found in the sober and abstemious, none of whose family had previously been  
 “afflicted with this distemper. Women are less subject to it than men; yet examples of gouty women  
 “are by no means rare: it has even spared all the children of gouty parents, except one of the daughters;  
 “and I have known a female who suffered by the gout  
 “to the degree of having numerous sores from  
 “chalkstones, though it had never been heard of  
 “among any of her relations.

“Violent fits frequently repeated, usually produce  
 “chalkstones and chalky sores, and by these, or in  
 “consequence of numerous inflammations, make the

“ joints stiff and almost useless. The cramp may also  
 “ be reckoned one of the certain attendants upon the  
 “ gout. Flatulencies, heart-burn, indigestion, loss  
 “ of appetite, sickness, vomiting, acidities, with  
 “ pains of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, con-  
 “ fusion, and noises in the head; numbness of the  
 “ limbs, epilepsies, palsies, apoplexies, inquietude,  
 “ universal aches, wastings of the flesh and strength,  
 “ and lowness of spirits, are symptoms, some of  
 “ which often attend the fit, and some follow it; and  
 “ most of them are the lot of old gouty patients, who  
 “ have moreover the prospect of entailing all these  
 “ upon their posterity.

“ Though at first the gout return but rarely, yet at  
 “ length it becomes familiar, returning oftener, and  
 “ staying longer, and by the uncertainty of the fits  
 “ interrupting all business, and disappointing all  
 “ pleasures. During its presence the patient is as  
 “ helpless as an infant, and without those circum-  
 “ stances which make an infant so easily and cheer-  
 “ fully assisted. It can hardly be reckoned one of the  
 “ disadvantages of the gout, that after destroying all  
 “ the comforts of living, by this weight of misery,  
 “ or by bringing on a palsy or apoplexy, it imma-  
 “ turely extinguishes the powers of life. Yet people  
 “ are neither ashamed, nor afraid of it; but are ra-  
 “ ther ambitious of supposing that every complaint  
 “ arises from a gouty cause, and support themselves  
 “ with the hopes that they shall one day have the  
 “ gout, and use variety of means for this purpose,  
 “ which happily for them are generally ineffectual.

“ Various distempers in certain ages and countries  
 “ have had the fashion on their side, and have been

“ thought reputable and desirable: others, on the  
 “ contrary, have been reckoned scandalous and  
 “ dreadful; not from any circumstances belonging to  
 “ the distempers themselves, or to the manner in  
 “ which they are contracted, but from some preju-  
 “ dice or fancy not easily to be accounted for. Epi-  
 “ lepsies seem to have been held in particular abomi-  
 “ nation by the ancient Romans; and ruptures, both  
 “ with them and with the moderns, have been attended  
 “ with as unmerited a shame. Some maladies have  
 “ been esteemed honourable, because they have ac-  
 “ cidentally attacked the great, or because they usu-  
 “ ally belong to the wealthy, who live in plenty and  
 “ ease. We have all heard of the courtiers who  
 “ mimicked the wry neck of Alexander the Great;  
 “ and when Lewis XIV. happened to have a fistula,  
 “ the French surgeons of that time complained of  
 “ their being incessantly teased by people, who pre-  
 “ tended, whatever their complaints were, that they  
 “ proceeded from a fistula; and if there had been  
 “ in France a mineral water, reputed capable of  
 “ giving it them, they would perhaps have flocked  
 “ thither as eagerly as Englishmen resort to Bath in  
 “ order to get the gout. For this seems to be the  
 “ favourite disease of the present age in England;  
 “ wished for by those who have it not, and boasted of  
 “ by those who fancy they have it, though very sin-  
 “ cerely lamented by most who in reality suffer its  
 “ tyranny. Hence, by a peculiar fate, more pains  
 “ seem to be taken at present to breed or produce  
 “ the gout, than to find out its remedy. For, so much  
 “ respect hath been shown to this distemper, that all  
 “ the other ails, except pain, which the real or sup-

“ posed gouty patient ever feels, are imputed, most  
 “ commonly not to his having had too much of this  
 “ disease, but to his wanting more ; and the gout,  
 “ far from being blamed as the cause, is looked up to  
 “ as the expected deliverer from these evils.”

“ The love of life, or fear of death, makes most  
 “ men unwilling to allow that their constitution is  
 “ breaking ; and for this reason they are ready to im-  
 “ pute to any other cause what in reality are the signs  
 “ of approaching and unavoidable decay. Hence,  
 “ in a beginning failure or languidness of the func-  
 “ tions of life, they easily persuade themselves that  
 “ their complaints are all owing to a lurking gout,  
 “ and that nothing is wanted but a just fit to the re-  
 “ establishment of their health. Now, to say nothing  
 “ of the slight grounds upon which these fond hopes  
 “ of a latent gout are generally founded, is it as cer-  
 “ tainly true as it is commonly believed, that this  
 “ distemper, when it comes to a strong fit, clears the  
 “ constitution from all others ; and that by creating  
 “ or exciting it, we should not superadd one more  
 “ evil to those which were suffered before ? The itch  
 “ is supposed to be wholesome in some countries,  
 “ where it is endemial ; and an ague has been consi-  
 “ dered as a minister of health, whose presence and  
 “ stay ought by all means to be courted. These  
 “ opinions are now pretty generally exploded in  
 “ England ; and I hope the time will come, when a  
 “ specific for the gout, as certain as those which have  
 “ been discovered for these two disorders, will ascer-  
 “ tain the equal safety and advantage of immediately  
 “ stopping its career and preventing its return.

“ If we ask what reason there is to consider the gout

“ as a critical discharge of peccant humours, more  
 “ than a rheumatism, palsy, or epilepsy, we can  
 “ only be referred to experience for the proof; and  
 “ some indeed, in the first attack of the gout, con-  
 “ gratulate themselves upon the completion of their  
 “ wishes; and, during the honey moon of the first  
 “ fit, dreaming of nothing but perfect health and  
 “ happiness, persuade themselves that they are much  
 “ the better for it; for new medicines, and new me-  
 “ thods of cure, always work miracles for a while.

“ Of such we must not enquire, but of those who  
 “ have had it their companion for a great part of  
 “ their lives. Now, among those goutts which I have  
 “ had an opportunity of seeing, I find by the notes  
 “ which I have taken, that the patients in whom they  
 “ have supervened other distempers without relieving  
 “ them, or where they have been thought to bring on  
 “ new disorders, are, at least, double in number to  
 “ those in whom they have been judged to befriend  
 “ the constitution; and it has appeared to me, that  
 “ the mischief which has been laid to their charge,  
 “ was much more certainly owing to them, than the  
 “ good which they had the credit of doing.

“ Other disorders will indeed sometimes be sus-  
 “ pended upon an attack of the gout; and so they  
 “ will by palsies, fevers, asthmas, small-pox, and  
 “ madness, of which I have seen many instances;  
 “ but then the gout has often come on when persons,  
 “ were labouring under vertigos, shortness of breath,  
 “ loss of appetite, and dejection of spirits, without  
 “ affording the least relief, and sometimes it has ma-  
 “ nifestly aggravated them; nay, these complaints  
 “ have in some patients always come on with the

“gout, and have constantly attended it during the whole fit.”

“If the gout return but seldom, and its stay be but short, the patient may be very little the worse for it; just as he might have had an epileptic fit once in a year, and yet might die in a good old age. However, the health, as I have observed, will sometimes begin to decline even from the first fit, and gradually sink under the usual signs of an irreparably shattered constitution; where, though there might be some doubt whether the gout occasioned the mischief, yet there could be none that it did not prevent it.”

“In an old gout, as was before observed, much of the intenseness of the pain is abated which accompanied the early fits; and this may have given occasion to the opinion, that those complaints which were truly owing to age or other distempers, or perhaps to repeated fits of the gout itself, were to be imputed to the want of more pain, and of stronger fits.”

“The true arthritic paroxysm, after a few visits, is well known to return in most patients very regularly every year; but I have seen those in whom after having returned yearly for ten, twelve, fourteen, twenty, and even twenty eight years, no fit has been felt for three years, for ten, and twelve, and even for thirty years, without any kind of harm which could be attributed to its absence. Such cases teach us that constant returns of the gout are by no means so necessary to the health of arthritic patients as has been surmised; and that they may very well be spared even after having so

“ far accustomed the constitution to the gout, that  
 “ health and life, according to the vulgar notion,  
 “ could hardly be carried on without its seasonable  
 “ aid ; *nor need we therefore be so much afraid of look-*  
 “ *ing out for and employing such potent medicines as*  
 “ *may be specific antidotes to this peculiar poison.*

“ The gout affords a striking proof of the long  
 “ experience and wary attention necessary to find out  
 “ the nature of diseases and their remedies. For  
 “ though this distemper be older than any medical  
 “ records, and in all ages so common ; and besides,  
 “ according to Sydenham, chiefly attacks men of sense  
 “ and reflection, who would be able, as well as will-  
 “ ing, to improve every hint which reason or acci-  
 “ dent might throw in their way, yet we are still  
 “ greatly in the dark about its causes and effects, and  
 “ the right method in which it should be treated.  
 “ But as the supposed hazard of curing it is now the  
 “ general belief, it seems but reasonable that it should  
 “ not be made the opprobrium of the art of healing,  
 “ till the patients will conquer their fears, and allow  
 “ that it ought to be cured. Happy however would  
 “ it be for mankind, if the difficulty of curing the gout  
 “ were to become as little as the danger of it.”

Long quotations are I know apt to disgust the reader, but when the object is like the present to overthrow long established prejudices, a writer may hope for more than pardon, when he can produce such a name as that of the late Dr. Heberden, whose well established character for ability, candour and learning, must enforce conviction on the public mind.

Observations of a like nature to those I am desirous of enforcing were also made by one of the greatest

medical characters of the last age, I allude to the learned and candid Sydenham, whose liberal mind was too enlightened and enlarged to be confined to the fetters of system and prejudice.

Sydenham predicted\* that a remedy for gout would one day be discovered; which, he says, will probably, like the discovery of the Peruvian bark, "expose the ignorance of the dogmatical!!"

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Mr. JOSIAH BRIDGE, † surgeon, in the royal navy, aged forty-one, was, at Sydenham in Kent, on the 7th of October, 1802, violently attacked with the gout. The shoulder was first affected; and he could not move his left arm to his head. On the 10th, the hand of the same side became inflamed and very painful; and, on the 13th, the right knee was severely attacked. Foreseeing, by experience, his future sufferings, and having frequently heard me state the relief I had seen gouty patients receive during the time I was with Dr. Bradley, and attended the Westminster hospital, from the use of a newly discovered antiarthritic medicine, then under trial and investigation by him, Mr. Bridge solicited me to procure it for him. Having consulted Dr. Bradley, I visited him in the forenoon of the 15th; he then informed me, that he had not been able to turn himself in his bed for eight days; that the pain and inflammation in the left arm was rather diminished; the shoulder very sore; the pain, inflammation, swelling and inability of performing voluntary motion is, he said, beyond doubt *increasing*

\* Page 383, 8vo. edition, 1740.

† An account of the operation of the new medicine in this case, to November, 1802, has appeared in a former publication.

in the right knee, and that there were symptoms of approaching gout in the feet, and right hand. Pulse sixty-five, irregular, small, and extremely weak. Bowels regular. He added, I have every reason to believe (unless the new medicine relieves me) *that I shall have, at least, a three months fit.* Mr. Bridge is a stout man, but lame from the effects of gout; his habit is apparently plethoric. I gave this patient, at one o'clock (on the 15th) a large dose of the new medicine. He felt almost instantly a glow in his stomach, which increased, and spread to the thorax and abdomen, and from thence to every part of the body. At three o'clock I gave him a second dose of the medicine. At four I left him, as he expressed himself "quite comfortable." I directed that he should take the medicine every hour and half; and that it should be applied externally. I visited this gentleman on the 16th; he had taken the medicine regularly. He said, *that he had passed as good a night as he had ever done in his life; and that he was free from pain.* There was now no appearance of inflammation; the swelling was abated; and capability of performing voluntary motion, had, in some measure, returned. Pulse seventy; bowels regular; appetite restored. After a twelfth dose of the medicine he was enabled to leave his bed. I left him in the evening in high spirits, and very much pleased with the new medicine; nor was I less satisfied with its operation. I advised Mr. B. to continue the use of the medicine four times in a day. I visited him on the 18th; the gout was then, as he declared, *cured.* Pulse seventy-two, natural. He was then recommended an aromatic stomachic medicine to be taken in the forenoon; and

the new medicine twice after dinner ; to use regular exercise ; to avoid wet and cold ; not to take more than two wine glasses of brandy with water, in twenty-four hours ; and to abstain from wine, beer, and vegetables. On the 25th, he had experienced no return of gout ; and an healthy state appeared to be established : weakness of the left wrist was the only complaint now present. On the 30th, the affection of the wrist had become considerably better : the external use of the medicine having been continued. Mr. Bridge was so completely recovered on the 1st of November, as to be able to undertake a journey of one hundred and fifty miles, to North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

On the 2nd of December, I received a letter from Mr. Bridge, which I transcribe *literatim*.

“ MY DEAR FRIEND,

“ Soon after my arrival here (which was on the 6th inst.) I was seized with a *slight* fit of gout in my left arm ; I believe, on the 10th or 12th, which lasted me but a few days, and I have not the least doubt but that it was brought on through the fatigue of my journey ; but I have now the pleasurable satisfaction of acquainting you, that complaint is entirely removed, as I feel no symptom of it at present ; and was it not for a cough (which I likewise attribute to my journey) my health would be perfectly restored. And as to that truly valuable gouty medicine, you was so obliging as to recommend to me, I cannot too much extol its efficacy, as I am fully convinced it has acted with wonderful success in removing that complaint from me.

North Curry, near Taunton,

“ I remain, &c.

29th November, 1802. “ J. BRIDGE.”

I was favoured with a letter from Mr. Bridge, dated 9th January, 1803, in which he says, "my health is at present very good; I have not had an attack of gout since November. I have had a cough, which I suspect to be gouty; my reason for so doing is, I was last week attacked in a more severe manner than usual; and, on my taking a wine glassful of the new medicine two nights following, it was considerably relieved. I received the following account in May 1803.

"I was attacked about nine weeks since with the influenza; when recovering from that complaint, I experienced an attack of gout in my left hip, shoulder, and knees, which appeared to me to be of the rheumatic kind, as there was no degree of inflammation; but inflammation and every symptom convince me there was regular gout in the feet; on taking the new medicine I found almost instant relief.

"I will, with pleasure, give any person every information in my power, as to the benefit I have received from that excellent medicine; and I will give you full power and authority to circulate my name in that respect as much as you please.

*North Curry, Taunton,*

"I remain, &c.

*May 11, 1803.*

"J. BRIDGE."

Mr. Bridge wrote to me on the 18th September, 1803,

"I have not experienced an attack of gout since I last wrote you (in May) and am in a very good state of health."

In answer to my request to be made acquainted (for the purpose of publication) with the effects of the new medicine during the last winter; and Mr.

Bridge's general state of health since he commenced its use ; I have lately received a letter in which Mr. B. says,

"I experienced an attack of gout (as usual) in November, but am happy to say Mr. Welles's medicine enabled me to cut short the paroxysm.

"As to the general state of my health, from October 1802, to the present time, (February 1804) it was never better. My cough and hectic symptoms have left me ; indeed, I was quite free from every appearance of that complaint last winter. In November I was attacked with gout ; from that time to the present moment, I was never better in my life."

Mr. Bridge writes, May 14, 1804,

"I have lately had an attack of gout ; but the new medicine has again enabled me to cut short the paroxysm."

To have selected any person on whom a more fair trial of the powers of the new medicine could have been made was, I believe, impossible. Mr. Bridge's father and grandfather were martyrs to gout, and believed the disease to be hereditary in their family. Mr. B. experienced a severe attack before he had attained his seventeenth year ; during the last ten winters he has never escaped a severe paroxysm. For five years past he has been regularly attacked in the month of October, and suffered a confinement generally extending to six months, never falling short of three.

The paroxysm, in which the remedy was first exhibited, was as violent as it could well be ; and at the time he commenced the use of the medicine, the disease was evidently on the increase.

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Dr. Bradley has remarked, that, having observed that the real merit and virtues of a valuable remedy are often obscured or frustrated by the recommenders extending its use too widely; he conceives that the use of the new medicine should be confined to regular, acutely inflammatory, and painful attacks of gout. I have *once* only advised the use of the medicine in a form of gout in which Dr. B. did not then venture to recommend it.

The case alluded to, is that of the lady of T— S—, Esq. a gentleman of the first respectability at Battle, in Sussex. I first visited Mrs. T. S. aged about forty, on the 8th of March, 1803. She acquainted me, that she experienced an attack of gout when at school, and that she had been, since that period, much harassed by the disorder; the stomach was the part most severely affected. This organ has frequently been attacked with most dangerous violence; but the pain does not on every recurrence attain this height; at those times, a slighter degree of pain, with feelings of a highly disagreeable nature, together with loss of appetite, remain for a considerable period; not unfrequently producing several months of misery. The head has at times been severely affected; but the extremities (except in a regular fit of gout, experienced, for the only time, about four years since) have been but very little visited by the disease; pain has been felt in the feet; but it has never remained many hours, constantly retroceding to the stomach or head. For several years past, the attacks of the disease have been experienced most severely in the spring and autumn; they have evidently become more vio-

lent, and the constitution more shattered. Mrs. T—— S—— experienced, on the 6th of March, 1803, gouty pain and uncomfortableness in the stomach, which remained on the 8th, and had then considerably affected the appetite. Added to this complaint, she laboured under the prevailing epidemic (influenza); her pulse was 65, and weak. The pain and uneasiness continuing stationary on the 13th, having totally destroyed the appetite, and being considered the formidable spring attack, it was judged by those persons who were best acquainted with her sufferings on former occasions, the time for a fair trial of the newly discovered medicine. It was accordingly administered on the evening of that day; its immediate effects were (as observed by Mr. Duke, senior, an eminent surgeon at Battle) a glow of the stomach, extending to every part of the body, and ending in a gentle perspiration; the pulse was invigorated; and the pain of the stomach removed in a few hours. The patient passed a very good night. In the course of the forenoon of the 14th, some pain was again felt in the stomach, but was instantly removed by a dose of the medicine. I visited Mrs. T—— S—— on this day, and found the pulse good, and the bowels regular; *the stomach free from pain or uneasiness*; and she ate her dinner with appetite; but her feet were swollen and painful, and continued in this state on the following day. The medicine was continued in reduced doses, till the 21st, when it was discontinued. Mrs. T—— S—— had now recovered her appetite, and had experienced no return of *gout in the stomach*; but on taking her breakfast of tea, she experienced an in-

convenience from flatulence; pain has, during the exhibition of the medicine, at times visited the feet; a considerable degree of debility remains, and may probably, at least in part, be caused by the attack of influenza; to remove which, chalybeate medicines, and ginger-tea for breakfast, were prescribed. Mrs. T—— S—— was advised to abstain from vegetables and fermented liquors, except madeira or sherry, and to take as much regular exercise as her strength would admit.

On the 3d of April I received a letter from Mr. Duke, of which the following is a copy:—

“SIR,

“*Battle, April 2, 1803.*

“I am happy to inform you, that I think Mrs. T—— S—— better, in respect to the general state of her health, and can take exercise with less fatigue than when you was at Battle, though there are still some little remains of pain about the stomach and abdomen, but whether from a gouty affection or any other cause, I know not; nor are the attacks urgent. I most sincerely hope Mrs. T—— S—— will receive great benefit from the newly-discovered gout medicine, and that your laudable endeavours will be attended with every success. I am, &c.”

“SOLOMON DUKE.”

“On the 4th April, the pain IN THE FEET became by far more severe, with redness, swelling and tenderness; and the gout remained fixed in the ankles and toes for several days; but *the stomach was quite free*, except for one moment. I thought it most prudent, in a case of this confirmed and dangerous nature, to allow

the gouty action to proceed undisturbed in the extremities ; contenting myself with advising the free use of the medicine, if a retrocession should take place ; indeed I informed this lady, on my first visiting her, that if I could, by means of the new medicine, keep her head and stomach free from gout, and induce a regular fit once or twice in the year, I should deem it the most advantageous consequence. I again visited this patient on the 11th of April ; the gout had then left her ; but great languor and debility remained ; to remove which, I recommended a draught, composed of decoction of cascarilla, wine of steel, and tincture of cardamoms, to be taken three times in a day.

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STEPHEN CRAMP, mason, of Hastings, was, in May, 1803, attacked with a violent paroxysm of gout ; the pain in the extremities was most excruciating ; and the stomach was at one period affected to such a degree as to render him speechless. He took the new medicine very freely ; and, to the astonishment of the surgeons who attended him, the pain was relieved within an hour ; he perspired profusely, and slept very soundly ; the redness soon abated, but the swelling remained some time longer ; in three days after taking the medicine, he was at work. He declared, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he firmly believed, from his past sufferings, that had he not taken the medicine, he should not have been able to turn himself in his bed for several weeks.—

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Captain ———, in whose family the gout has been considered hereditary, experienced an attack of gout on July 22d, 1803 (having suffered, about three weeks previous to this time, a sudden attack in the head, attended with loss of sensation in the arms) on which day I was desired to visit him. As the pain and swelling in the extremities were increasing, I delayed the exhibition of the medicine until the 24th, when the pain in the foot was excruciating, and the swelling very considerable, with great redness: he had not slept for three nights. The medicine was exhibited in the evening, and within half an hour he felt composed; or, to use his own expression, on my leaving him, in paradise; the medicine produced an universal genial glow, followed by gentle perspiration, and increased secretion of urine; the pulse became more full and firm; and he passed a good night; on the next morning the extremities were free from pain, and the redness of the foot was abated: he had headache, together with sickness, until his stomach was relieved from a considerable quantity of bile. I was obliged to leave him on the 25th, when he exerted himself beyond his strength, and did not take above one half the quantity of the medicine he was directed; although he passed a tolerable night, in the morning his left elbow was violently attacked with gout, and was during the day extremely painful; in the evening I gave him the medicine in the same manner as on the 24th, and with the same effects; but during the 27th, the elbow was not free from dull heavy pain, troublesome, but not to be compared to what

he felt previous to the use of the medicine, and the right foot became painful and swollen; the medicine was repeated at night. During the first part of the night the patient was feverish; but he enjoyed six or seven hours of refreshing sleep; and he continued so well during the day, that I thought the quantity of the medicine which had been hitherto taken in the evening, might with safety be diminished; it was so, but to a greater extent than I wished; for the patient could be prevailed on to take two wine glasses full only at four doses, as he found himself very comfortable, and was confident that he should pass a good night; after the medicine he took (at ten o'clock) some sago with madeira, and shortly after fell asleep: he slept about two hours, when he awoke, "feeling more like marble than human flesh;" upon which he had recourse to the medicine; the first glassfull, he said, felt like water in his stomach; but on taking two more, he found benefit from it for about an hour, during which time he slept or dozed; in a short time after that period had elapsed, he awoke with severe gout in all the extremities, except the right arm. I was sent for at five o'clock in the morning; but was absent from Canterbury, and the patient being much alarmed, the use of the new medicine was not persisted in.

On my return to Canterbury, in the evening of the 29th, I found the patient in his sitting room, and apparently (with the exception of gouty pain and swelling in the feet) but little indisposed; and his confinement was of short duration; but the swelling of the elbow receded very tardily.

I am informed by gentlemen who have been acquainted with Capt. ——— several years, that they

never knew him enjoy a better state of health than he has done since August.

Some difference of opinion has been entertained in regard to the operation of the medicine in this case. I conceived the attack experienced in the night of the 28th, to have arisen from torpor of the stomach \*, and consequently, that the life of the patient was preserved by the medicine inducing inflammation in a distant part associated with that organ, not essential to life. On my stating all the particulars of the case to Dr. Bradley, he declared it to be his opinion, that, had not the medicine been taken, the attack might have proved fatal.

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\* " The inflammation of a part is generally preceded by a  
 " torpor or quiescence of it. If this exists in any large con-  
 " geries of glands, as in the liver, or in any membranous part,  
 " as the stomach, pain is produced, and chilliness is the con-  
 " sequence of the torpor of the vessels. In this situation  
 " sometimes an inflammation of the part succeeds the torpor;  
 " at other times a distant, more sensible part becomes inflamed,  
 " whose actions have previously been associated with it; and  
 " the torpor of the first part ceases. This I apprehend  
 " happens when the gout of the foot succeeds a pain of the  
 " biliary duct, or of the stomach. Lastly, it sometimes happens  
 " that the pain of torpor exists without any consequent inflam-  
 " mation of the affected part, or of any distant part associated  
 " with it; if this happens to gouty people, when it affects  
 " the liver, I suppose epileptic fits are produced; and when  
 " it affects the stomach, death is the consequence. In these cases  
 " the pulse is weak, and the extremities cold; and such medi-  
 " cines as stimulate the quiescent parts into action, or which  
 " induce inflammation in them, or any distant part which is  
 " associated with them, eases the present torpor, and saves the  
 " life of the patient."—DARWIN'S ZOONOMIA, Vol. I.  
 Sect. 24.

I have lately been consulted by the Reverend Mr. Davis, rector of Bishopsborne, near Canterbury, who has been for many years a martyr to gout. Had I not been persuaded that the patient would persevere in the use of the medicine, and that he was not to be turned from his purpose by the mendacia famæ, or the first adverse accident which might arise, I should not, in a case of so confirmed a nature, have recommended it. The following narrative, written by the patient (in which he has, at my request, inserted the most minute circumstance) will shew what has been as yet effected. It is right to premise that Mr. Davis is a very temperate man; and that he is accustomed to take regular exercise in the open air.

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HENRY MONTAGUE DAVIS, descended by the father's side from a gouty family, was attacked by the gout, as he has often been told, when he was scarce three years of age: but he himself does not recollect having any disorder which he had reason to think gout, till the winter of 1777, when he was between 23 and 24 years old. From that time, scarce a year has passed without his having had, at least, one; and frequently three and four fits during the year; very many of which have lasted thirteen or fourteen weeks. The consequence of which is, that he is much emaciated and debilitated; the feet are so weakened, and

the ankles so swollen and stiffened, that he has been many years lame, and can seldom walk any considerable distance without pain. The wrists are equally affected, and above half the joints of the fingers are become distorted and rigid with gouty concretions. He has tried very many prescriptions of the faculty, and once, for the space of a year, total abstinence from animal food and all fermented liquors, to no purpose; and as many advertised medicines with as little success. Having heard a medicine discovered by Mr. Welles highly spoken of, about the 19th of March, 1804, being lately recovered from a slight fit of ten days, he began making trial of it, at the rate of three ounces per day; with the intention of continuing the use of it for some time as a preventive. For about seven days, during which the weather was remarkably fine, he continued perfectly well. On the evening of Monday the 26th, after riding about three miles on horseback, (the weather being suddenly changed to severe cold) he felt a pain in his left shoulder. He took, at going to bed, three ounces of the medicine. In the morning of the 27th, the pain still continued; but as is too frequently his custom, he confesses he imprudently went out, though the weather was unfavourable, taking, however, three ounces of the medicine by way of fortifying himself against it; none at night, being from home.—28th, pain much increased, and slight appearance of gout in the left hand, called, in his way home, on Mr. Luscombe, took, by his advise, two large glasses of the medicine. In the evening took four ounces and half of the medicine.—29th, continued at home unwell, but not

worse; took four ounces and a half at night.—30th, being Good Friday, did duty morning and evening, without inconvenience. In the evening rather better; medicine as usual.—31st, rather mending, at night medicine as usual. April 1, Easter Sunday, did duty morning and evening, using before going out, as also on the preceding Friday, the precaution of taking one ounce and a half of the medicine; at night medicine as usual.—2d. quite well; day raw and cold; did not go out. Medicine as usual. April 3, morning fine; on horseback. Weather changed to very cold before he returned. At night severe pain in the right shoulder; took six ounces of medicine. Wednesday 4, much worse; pain in shoulder and arm. At night eight ounces of medicine.—5th, pain violent in shoulder and arm, and extending to wrist and hand. By Mr. L.'s advice, increased the dose of medicine; took a pint.—Friday 6th, by no means better; medicine as usual. N. B. Mr. D. by no means gave the medicine fair play during the last four days, for as the disease did not absolutely oblige him to keep his room, and he had business which made him wish to be at various places; he was each of those days on horseback, all of which were severely cold, and in two of them he was in some very heavy showers of rain and sleet. Saturday, at home, gout increasing; at night a full bottle of the medicine. Sunday, 8th, inflammation beginning to subside in shoulder and arm, but increasing in hand and wrist; he, however, did his duty morning and evening. At night a pint of medicine. Monday increased the medicine to a bottle. Shoulder and arm better; wrist and hand more swelled, but less painful. Tuesday, much the same; at

night about three-fourths of a bottle. Wednesday and Thursday rather mending; on each night about a pint of medicine. Friday, recovered some use of the hand so as to be able to write, though with pain and difficulty; at night medicine as usual. Saturday 14th, mending, rather lessened the dose.—15th, much better; did duty without inconvenience; at night about one-third of a bottle. Monday 16th, nearly well; the wrist indeed weak, and the swelling not entirely subsided. At night one-fourth of a bottle. N. B. The medicine always procured comfortable sleep, but did not for more than two nights occasion much perspiration; it seemed rather to operate by the other secretions. How far it is to be imputed to the medicine, that his confinement was not longer he cannot determine. The trial was made under unfavourable circumstances; but in justice to it, he must observe, that his former experience gives him reason to think, that if he had not taken it, the gout would have extended to other limbs, and probably made its usual tour of both hands and feet: and he is the more inclined to think so, as the attack was violent, and the shoulder and arm, at first highly inflamed and very painful; whereas, on this occasion, it kept to the limb first seized; the feet, knees, and ankles remaining not only free from gout, but more supple than they have been for some time. He thinks also that after the very large quantities he has used (having at two different times taken a full bottle within an hour) as his general health remains good, and he felt no temporary inconvenience from the use of it; not even the least tendency to intoxication, which, from the perusal of Mr. W.'s pamphlet, he had rea-

son to apprehend, and which apprehension made him at first, perhaps, too cautious in the use of the medicine (though, as appears from the foregoing account, the violence of his disorder soon made him vanquish those scruples, or rather his experience convinced him there was no danger of it :) He says, having made this trial, he is of opinion that the medicine may be taken to any quantity the intenseness of the pain, or violence of the disease may make necessary, without any apprehension of future ill consequence. The patient however, of course, would do wisely to proceed with some little caution, lest, as it certainly possesses considerable strength, it should affect his head. In his own case he imagines the violence of the pain might counteract its tendency to do so ; for as he is very little in the habit of drinking strong liquors, he is convinced a much less quantity of wine, or perhaps of the medicine at any other time, would completely have overset him. April 26th, he continues free from gout ; but the weather being damp and unfavourable, the wrist is still weak and a little swollen. He has discontinued the use of the medicine, from his opinion that it will not prevent the approach of the gout, though he thinks, if taken upon the first appearance of it, it will greatly mitigate its violence.

To proceed with the journal. He continued perfectly free from gout, and, in all other respects, in good health, till the night of May 19th, when, in consequence of having been in an heavy shower of rain a day or two before, he felt strong symptoms of gout. In the morning the foot was considerably swelled, inflamed, and very painful ; insomuch that he was obliged to put on a much larger shoe than his com-

mon one. As the 20th was Sunday, he took two wine glasses of the new medicine before he went to church, on each part of the day ; and in the evening and going to bed, he finished his bottle within a glass or two ; he slept well at night ; the next day he drew on his boot with perfect ease ; and from that time to this present, 28th, he remains free from all gouty symptoms, and in other respects well.

H. M. D;

Those professional men who introduced the new medicine would have been saved some obloquy, had the discoverer made public the name of the plant from which it is prepared. It would certainly have been more pleasant to us had the composition of the remedy been generally known. But as the discoverer does not *for a time* think it prudent to comply with this, the only question is, whether it is better that the gout should continue its ravages, or that a medicine, which appears to promise relief, should be recommended, notwithstanding the name of the plant from which it is obtained, is unknown to the public.\*

I conceive we should but badly have discharged the duty we owe to society, had we rejected a remedy, which we had reason to believe would be found useful in an excruciating, dangerous, and hitherto incurable

\* A physician well known in the medical and literary world, has declared, that the discoverer of the new medicine has disclosed to him his secret in confidence ; and that the vegetable is not an article in any pharmacopœia known to him : and that he never heard of it as a popular remedy. He adds, " that I have not been deceived, I have the fullest assurance. *I have prepared the tincture with my own hands.*" This is all the knowledge I possess of the vegetable from which the remedy is prepared.

disease, solely on account of our being ignorant of the name of the vegetable from which it is prepared.

It is very desirable it should be ascertained in what description of cases, we may most confidently hope that the new medicine will be found useful. From the trials I have witnessed, I imagine it may be given with the greatest hope of complete success to those persons whose constitutions are not much shattered ; and the structure of whose joints is not as yet destroyed by long continued, and severe attacks of gout.

In the paroxysms of persons of this description, I have reason to believe that the new medicine will speedily relieve the pain, however severe ; and in most instances, where a confinement of long duration may be expected, reduce its continuance to a few days. And I hope it will be found useful in gout of the stomach.

Although in some persons, the complete destruction of the constitution, or of the organization of the joints, may render a perfect restoration physically impossible ; even in these deplorable cases, I think, that the medicine may be found equal to the alleviation of the tortures ; and, possibly, to the preservation for a time of the life of the sufferer.

Three years have now elapsed since I first saw the new medicine exhibited by the recommendation of my much respected preceptor, Dr. Bradley ; and I have never known it produce any *ill effects*, in cases either of gout, or rheumatism.

Some attention to regimen is, under the new treatment, indispensibly necessary ; but animal food is not objected to ; or to persons who have accustomed them-

selves to the use of the strong fermented liquors, is a moderate quantity of Madeira, or brandy diluted, commonly prohibited.

As to the recurrence of paroxysms, it appears, that a relapse may be induced by imprudence ; and that the removal of one paroxysm is no security against future attacks ; but it has been observed, that the attacks of those persons who have regularly taken the new medicine, have become less frequent, as well as less violent ; and that in many cases their general state of health appears to be improved.

I wish those gentlemen, who are inclined to believe that the new medicine will relieve gouty tortures, would unite their endeavours to ascertain the powers it possesses ; and in case they should be found equal to the alleviation of gout, to obtain for the public the advantages which may result from it. And I should hope the assistance of professional gentlemen will not be wanting ; but that experiments will be instituted, the result of which may decide the fate of the remedy.

*King's Barracks, Canterbury,*  
*May 28, 1804.*

E. T. L.

THE following cases and observations, communicated by Dr. BELCOMBE, of York, corroborate the opinions of the other Medical Gentlemen who have witnessed the effects of the new remedy :—

DEAR SIR, York, 22d May, 1804.

Agreeably to the promise made you, when we met at Sir Charles Turner's (March, 1803,) that *I would administer the new gout medicine to such gouty persons as chose to apply for it, and report to you the effects it should produce, whether good or bad*, it was my intention to have detailed the various cases in which it has been given under my inspection; but the time you have allowed me is too short for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The two following letters have just been sent me, and I prefer giving them to you as I have received them, rather than my own narration of the cases, for many reasons; some of which my medical brethren, who may have read Dr. Gregory's memorial, cannot fail to divine.

I ought to premise, that before I permitted any person to take the new gout medicine, I felt it my duty to make direct enquiry into several of the statements given in the first edition of your Account, &c. and on finding those statements corroborated by indubitable testimony, I took the medicine myself, as will be mentioned after.

*Letter from the Rev. J. Kay, of Nunnington, North Riding of the County of York, dated 21st May, 1804*

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I shall be extremely happy if the history of my case can be of any service to Mr. Welles, or any en-

couragement to the arthritic, to reap the same advantage that I have done, through the means of his fortunate discovery.

“ I am, as you know, of a strong plethoric habit, aged —\*, and have been for 15 years afflicted, at different times, with what every medical man I ever consulted, always termed rheumatic gout. I had particularly felt its effects on the right ankle, which had been previously hurt by the fall of a horse upon it, and which was followed by a lameness of at least six months duration.

“ From the first affection of the ankle, the disorder gradually proceeded in its various attacks to other parts of the foot, which would sometimes put on very slight appearances of gout, and at other times, though equally painful, none. These affections for several years never continued above four, five, or six days, and the general system during every attack remained undisturbed.

“ In October, 1798, I was seized for the first time with a general affection of the whole system, and strong febrile symptoms, with violent pains in all the joints of the lower extremities, so as to confine me to my bed and room for three weeks. From this time the disorder, which frequently assaulted me, was various in its points of attack; sometimes the ankles, sometimes the knees, and sometimes the hips.—Sea bathing, guaiacum, mercury, phlebotomy, and various other approved remedies were used, sometimes with advantage; but the virulence of the disorder could not be subdued—Now its main force seemed to be directed

\* Age not mentioned; but I suppose he is near 50.

to the knees, so as to assail and cripple me four or five times annually, at irregular intervals.

“ My general health was not now so good as heretofore. In this state I continued until the latter end of December, 1802, when I was seized in both knees to a degree that would beggar all description. The paroxysms of pain continuing for twelve, fourteen or sixteen hours without diminution, pulse 120 ; phlebotomy was of course freely used, and antimonials in their most approved forms. Laudanum was freely taken with only temporary relief ; and I conceive it tended only to debilate the system.

“ After languishing in this dreadful situation for two months, with trifling abatement of my disorder, and a little diminution of the pulse, a physician of eminence was called in, by whose prescriptions I was considerably alleviated.

“ But the disorder having more particularly raged on the left knee, it became so much and so rigidly contracted as to carry the appearance of incurable lameness. Various means were employed with little probability of effectual relief.

“ In this manner the summer passed with two pretty severe fresh attacks. Agitated and tossed about on the waves of despair, I met with Mr. Welles’s pamphlet, (first edit.) *On the Discovery and Operation of a new Medicine for the Gout*, I wrote Mr. W. an account of my case ; he thought it might be of service to me, and referred me to you. You encouraged me to make a trial of the medicine, and as from my then situation (Sept. 1803) you apprehended I might shortly have a fresh attack, you supplied me with three quart bottles of the medicine. I had not left York three days,

when my old enemy assailed me with all the force of the preceding December, and I had every reason to dread the same terrible consequences.

“ According to your directions the tincture was taken in doses proportioned to the violence of the paroxysms; and I can confidently say, that though the medicine was administered rather sparingly at first, it never failed to alleviate the pain. At times a wine glassful of the tincture was taken every half hour, and frequently diluted with water. When the pain abated, the tincture was omitted entirely. Every returning paroxysm of pain was weaker whilst the stock of tincture lasted; but unfortunately an interval of 48 hours was passed before a fresh supply could be obtained, and the paroxysms had consequently much increased. Emboldened by its manifest happy effects, and your recommendation, I took the tincture more freely, and it removed the pain in about twelve hours from the knee and foot;\* and from the commencement of this attack to my getting out of doors, was only eight days, two of which I had to lament the want of my remedy. During the time I had much comfortable sleep, which, in my former attacks, I had been unaccustomed to enjoy, except it can be said that the slumbers from opium are comfortable and refreshing.

“ From this attack, notwithstanding every prospect of a long confinement at the onset, I went out of doors almost unimpaired in any respect at the expiration of eight days.

\* In several instances I have known the severest pain removed by repeated doses of the tincture; the patient falling into calm sleep in an hour from its first exhibition.

“ I continued to take the tincture every day for, at least, four or five weeks ; and had I complied with your directions I should have continued it longer \* : for in the beginning of January 1804, my old enemy again rallied his forces, and made an attack upon the contracted knee ; but less powerfully than ever before, insomuch that by frequent doses of the tincture, he was obliged to retreat, and, in the course of a few days, I triumphed over him completely.

“ During the very variable weather in February, however, the contracted knee was again affected, and the medicine was had recourse to in more frequent doses than ever. And here I am proud to aver, to the indubitable credit of the remedy, and to my own peculiar happiness, that the attack might be almost called a painless one, and without confinement ; being only somewhat lamer than usual. No efflorescence on the affected knee was in least discoverable, and my health remarkably good.

“ In March I again felt some trifling remains of the disorder, but without any pain ; the knee being only somewhat stiffer. And I believe this attack, if it may be called one, may be imputed to cold.

“ From that time I have been entirely free from the complaint, and have enjoyed as good a state of health as possible. The contraction of the knee is nearly removed ; so that I can bear to walk five or six miles a day. But let it be observed, that during this last winter, I have rigidly adhered to an antiphlogistic

\* I wished Mr. K. to have persevered in its use for two years, with a view to a complete eradication of the complaint, in pursuance of Mr. Welles's opinion.

regimen, and purpose to continue an abstemious mode of living in every respect.

“I am, &c. &c.

*Dr. Belcombe, &c.*      *Am. Med. &c. J.* “J. KAY.”

During the time this gentleman was taking the tincture, I had frequent letters from him, in which he speaks in the most exalted terms of the virtues of the medicine; and I am happy to see him confirm his former sentiments, upon a retrospect of his sufferings, and the relief he has obtained. In this history the powers of your medicine are fully illustrated; and the evidence is clear and decisive. The improved state of health, during the time of taking the medicine and since, are circumstances of the utmost importance, and will serve to silence calumny and abash detraction.

The next case is selected to shew the effects of your medicine in gout in the stomach,

On the 7th November, 1803, I visited RICHARD BELL, of Easby-house, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Esq. who requested to try the new gout medicine. I found Mr. Bell had been very unwell for the last fortnight, with arthritic pains all over him, occasionally very severe in the stomach, with frequent vomitings of food, after meals, especially of his breakfast. The pain in the stomach commonly returned with increased violence during the night, so as to prevent sleep. Mr. B. had already used a variety of medicines, volatile spirit, volatile tincture of guaiacum, peppermint water, and laudanum, hot brandy and water, ginger, &c. &c. He was also often subject to great acidity and heart burn. Soon after my arrival, I gave

Mr. Bell a wine glassful of the tincture, which I repeated in half an hour, a second and a third time; after which he had no return of vomiting. During the night, indeed, he was twice attacked with pain in the stomach, but was each time immediately relieved by a single glass of the medicine. In the morning, after his usual breakfast, I left Mr. Bell in perfect health.

The following letter, dated Selaby,\* near Darlington, Durham, May 19, 1804, will confirm the above account, and afford a very satisfactory report of Mr. B.'s present state of health.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I hasten to answer your's of the 16th instant, which I received with a supply of the medicine last night. You are perfectly welcome to make use of my name in Mr. Welles's second edition of his book of cases of the new gout medicine. I am thoroughly persuaded I have reaped the most essential benefit from the medicine, taken in the way you directed. You are perfectly acquainted with the state you found me in last November, and the speedy effect of the medicine upon me. I have only to state that I have had, since that time, one or two attacks similar to the one you saw me in; brought on by getting wet in my feet, which yielded immediately upon taking a glass or two of the medicine extraordinary.

“ I am, I thank God, as well in health as I ever was in my life. I can walk a great deal better than when you saw me, and can ride on horseback any distance.

“ I beg to state what my situation was relative to gout for a few years previous to my taking the new

\* Mr. B. has lately removed to Selaby.

gout medicine. I had been subject to the complaint from about twenty-five years of age.\* The fits irregular; some more severe, some less so; but returning at no particular periods. About four years ago I was seized with the gout, and had fourteen different distinct fits in as many months. I was then tolerably free for near a year and a half, when I had a short but severe fit. In December 1802, I was seized with the gout which lasted until May 1803, without intermission, excepting about ten days in April. The weather being very changeable at that time, I caught cold and had a relapse. The length of time I kept my bed, brought on a severe lumbago occasioned by the cold I caught in April; for which I was recommended to try Buxton. It did me not the least good. At that time I could hardly ride on horseback without the greatest pain. I then tried a warm sea water bath, which I thought of use to me. After this I remained tolerably well until about the time you saw me last November. I must here remark that the gout was mostly confined to my feet and knees before the fit in which you saw me.

“ I am, &c. &c.

*To Dr. Belcombe, York.*

“ RICH. BELL.”

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Before I conclude, it is but justice to you and to your discovery to state, that having experienced its powerful anodyne effects in several gouty cases, I obtained your permission to give it a trial in some other painful disorders. It was my intention to have detailed some of these, but I must now be content with observing succinctly, that in several cases of pain in

\* Mr. Bell is now 47.

the stomach (Gastrodynia) arising from obscure or unknown causes, the effects of your tincture were speedily efficacious; although other anodynes and stimuli had failed or produced only temporary relief.

In some cases of painful *menstruation* its effects were conspicuous.

In some anomalous cases of pain in the joints, especially in the feet, which could not perhaps be strictly called gouty, its anodyne effects were at least as certain as those of opium; but unattended by the subsequent headache, sickness, &c. commonly produced by full doses of this invaluable drug, as I have witnessed several times in my own person.

Were I inclined to add speculation to fact, I should recommend a trial of the new gout medicine in the *tic douloureux*, for which our art certainly presents no efficacious remedy.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

York, 24th May, 1804.

W. BELCOMBE.

THE following communication from Dr. BRADLEY, will shew his present opinion of the medicine :—

TO MR. WELLES, TITCHFIELD-STREET.

“ SIR, *Parliament-street, May 31, 1804.*

“ YOU inform me that you are publishing a second edition of your pamphlet, with many new cases and respectable testimonies in favour of your medicine ; and that you are desirous of knowing whether I still entertain the same opinions that were expressed in my former letter, inserted at page 57 of your first edition. On looking over that letter I find nothing to retract, and very little to amend or add with respect to the general inferences. The opinions I then adopted have since been confirmed by more diversified observation, and some new lights have been thrown on the operation of that remedy in different constitutions. My conviction of its safety, both as to the immediate effects of extreme doses, as well as of the long continuance of its use, is greatly confirmed. The efficient *dose* of the tincture, though found to vary under different circumstances, is now ascertained with far greater precision. I have never seen an instance, where the remedy had a fair trial, in which it did not give material relief ; but this benefit varies considerably in different persons, owing to constitution, age, mode of life, hereditary predisposition, or the ravages previously committed by the disease. I have seen a gentleman, who had resided many years in the West Indies, and was rendered so crippled and helpless by perpetual gout, which left him no interval of ease, that his life was become a burden to him. By taking your medicine for a few weeks, aided, perhaps, by a

change of climate, he recovered the use of his limbs, and his general health and spirits were so improved, that he walked down stairs, and to his carriage, both to demonstrate his own recovery, and carry me to see a relation of his to whom he wished to recommend, by example and precept, the use of the same means. I understand that in about ten days after this time he returned to the West Indies, in full confidence that he could maintain a perfect controul over his gout by means of your tincture. This was the most astonishing and speedy restoration I have seen. I was early convinced, by my own experience, that the medicine possesses soporific as well as anodyne properties, though the former are so slight as scarcely to be perceived in some constitutions ; in others it is strikingly obvious. In opium the soporific quality is as obvious as the anodyne ; but the injuries it inflicts on the stomach, bowels, and nervous system, render a free use of it for any length of time, impossible or dangerous. Opium also loses its power by repetition, whereas your medicine appears to increase in efficacy by repetition ; and is so far from producing nervous tremors, loss of appetite, and emaciation, that it improves the appetite and invigorates the whole system.\* The intractable state of the bowels also produced by opium, is an insurmountable objection to the frequent use of it ; your tincture, on the contrary, and more especi-

\* In my former letter I mentioned the case of Mrs. Tooke, whose general health had been much improved by the occasional use of your medicine. I have seen her lately, and believe no person can enjoy better health. The same may be said of yourself, who have taken more than any of your patients, and for a longer time.

ally the syrup, are gently and pleasantly laxative. In some constitutions, however, this effect is far more striking, (as happens with all other medicines) than in others. I saw a gentleman of considerable consequence, who had been a martyr to gout for many years, and was become helpless; from whom I am well assured the faculty had received many thousand pounds: he declared to me, in the presence of his physician, a practitioner of the first eminence, and he has commonly two or three such attending him daily, that nothing had ever been found successful in preserving the regularity of his bowels, and the physician confirmed it. In consequence of my representation he applied for your medicine, and assured me on the morrow or next day, that it would be invaluable to him as a laxative, if it possessed no other properties.

“ In some constitutions your tincture appears to act as a sudorific; and in almost all as a diuretic. I have reason to believe, from some cases, that it will be found a valuable remedy in gravel, and consequently the nephritic pains arising from that disease, and which so frequently accompany gout. I mentioned a gentleman near the end of my first letter, who was perpetually harassed with half formed fits on the slightest exertion in walking or anxiety of mind. I there mention the plan he pursued, and the consequence has been, that he has been free from gout from that time till the last month, which is more than two years and a quarter. I am convinced that your medicine may be so taken on the first signs or symptoms of an approaching paroxysm, as either entirely to prevent it, or render it painless and of short duration. The prophylactic virtues it possesses appear no less valuable

than its curative powers; but perhaps more experience is required on this part of the subject. There seem to be more and greater difficulties to be surmounted in the acquisition of medical experience than that of any other species of knowledge. When the public read of great benefit being received from any medicine or treatment, they conclude that the patient will *certainly* have recourse to the same on future attacks; but medical practitioners know that nothing can be more fallacious than such conclusions. I have heard that one of the most respectable and eminent physicians of this city who died lately, declared that no practitioner can ever rely on being called to the same patient a second time, whatever might have been his attention or success. All medical men, even men-midwives, know this to be true, and hence one source of the difficulty. There are many others which it is not necessary for me to enter into here.

“ You are doubtless now as well convinced as I am that there are many thousands of cases of gout that cannot be *cured*. There are however as many, in which the patients may be made to experience very little inconvenience from the disease, and *none* in which great relief cannot be given by proper treatment. The difficulty is not *now* to find out the means, but to procure a faithful application of them.

“ I am, notwithstanding, of the opinion, that the benefit to be derived from the use of your medicine must be limited to a small circle; for to one hundred sufferers the quantity of a pint daily, which is commonly necessary during the paroxysm, after it has taken full possession of the patient, will soon exhaust the limited quantity you can procure. I am also

convinced that if you could procure it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole of the united kingdom, its estimation would diminish like that of every thing else that becomes common, or generally known. Every medical practitioner knows how much the virtue of his prescription is diminished if the patient is resolved to know the composition and to reason upon it. Many remedies have been employed for some time with success, and then given place to others; but if I am not much deceived, your's will not fall into disuse, unless one more efficacious or more easily procured should be discovered. I am, &c.

“ THOMAS BRADLEY.”

THE following general testimony, suggested by the great prejudice that seems to cling to the mention of any cure or alleviation of gout as if it were a part of the disease itself, and signed by so many respectable names, is not only very grateful to the reporter's feelings from the warmth in which it has been acceded to, or anticipated, but gives him the additional satisfaction of thinking that many arthritics will be thereby induced to obtain the like benefit to themselves. The list might have been greatly augmented, if such increase had been thought necessary.

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*" We, the undersigned, in justice to Mr. Welles,  
 " are disposed, in this manner, to declare that we have  
 " taken his gout medicine with benefit and satisfaction to  
 " ourselves ; and think he deserves encouragement in his  
 " endeavour to bring it into general use : for which  
 " purpose he is left at liberty to make what use he pleases  
 " of this declaration."*

(Signed by)

The Right Honourable Lord STAWELL.

Sir FRANCIS MOLYNEUX, Bart.

Sir JOHN HONYWOOD, Bart. M. P.

Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bart.

Sir CHARLES TURNER, Bart.

Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Bart. M. P.

THOMAS WYNDHAM, Esq. M.P. Glamorganshire.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. A. GORDON, Com-  
 mander in Chief in the Island of Jersey.

THOMAS NEWTE, Esq. Upper Gower-street,  
 Bedford-square.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, Esq. Becca Lodge, Yorkshire.

GEORGE BAKER, Esq. Durham and Newcastle.

GEORGE COURTENAY, Esq. Weston Hall, near Oulney, Bucks.

JOHN SPONG, Esq. Mill Hall, near Maidstone, Kent.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq. one of the Ushers to his Majesty, and of the Custom House, London.

H. ARDEN, Esq. Sutton Colefield, Warwickshire.

Dr. VAUGHAN MAY, Physician at Plymouth Dock, and Surgeon to His Majesty's Ordnance there.

SAMUEL FONTENELLE, Esq. late surgeon in the Army, Norwich.

HENRY CHOLMLEY, Esq. Howsham, near York.

JUSTINIAN NUTT, Esq. 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Capt. JOHN MAY, of the Royal Navy, Plymouth Dock.

Lieut. Col. JOHN WEST, 3d. Reg. G. B. Jersey.

RICHARD BELL, Esq. Easby-house, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

JOS. DEAKIN, Esq. late Surgeon in the Army, Aldridge, Staffordshire.

JOSIAH BRIDGE, Surgeon, R. N.

WM. POULTON, Surgeon, Maidenhead, Berks.

Supported by the foregoing testimonies and relation of facts, the discoverer will not trespass on the time and judgment of his readers by entering into any other refutation of the ingenious and witty sarcasms that have been spread abroad for the purpose of discrediting the new gout medicine: such, for instance, as have sprung up, under the signature of *Jacob Henriques*, and a writer "under anonymous concealment," who has sent it long ago to the grave of all the Capulets, &c. &c." Nor will he distress the *discerning many*, who have in their imagination brought in succession "every tree bearing fruit," as the parent of this salutary medicine; to wit, the mulberry, blackberry, yew-berry, bilberry, privot-berry, mountain ash-berry, black and winter cherries, and all the nightshades; the deleterious and poisonous properties of which last are well known, and the inefficacy of the former not less acknowledged. But he would fail in duty and gratitude, if he did not seriously advise every person concerned, to pause until he shall know for certain, that the mixture or tincture he takes for his gout, is in reality the same that the discoverer of this has used with so much safety and effect.

44, Upper Titchfield Street,  
15th June, 1804.

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